The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

ogress of the Old Catholic Movement Throughout Europe.

uthern France Ripe for a Republican Revolution.

endly Relations Re-established Between the Czar and the Pope.

GERMANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

w York, Jan. 28.—Late Munich letters de- the spread of the old Catholic movement, hich Dr. Dollinger is leader, in Germany and pe. The progress of the movement outside ermany is rather slow, notwithstanding the and energy of such able workers as Fried- Huber, Strassmayer and others. In France made little headway. The Italian clergy aloof from it and are silent on the subject. ain the prospects are better for the reform-

It is thought from revelations lately made ustria regarding the abuses of the confes- al, that that country is a good for the Dollingerites to work in. As rds Russia there are chances y understanding between the Greek Church the old Catholics. At the September Con- s of Munich, Professor Osinini, of St. Peters- , was present as delegate of the Greek rch, and was most highly impressed with the ramme of the old Catholics, and his labors at e since his return lead the German reformers ok North with some degree of confidence for ess. The endeavor to bring about a union een the two Churches will be prosecuted zeal.

Batavian correspondent gives the following unt of the late ecclesiastical excitement at berg: Vast interest and agitation has been used by the burial of an old Catholic, Xavier ner, at Amberg, on New Years. Dying in the Catholic faith, the Episcopal ordinariat of isbon had ordered that he should be sed religious burial, but the Magistrate of berg applied at once to the District Govern- at Ratisbon, receiving by telegraph the de- n of the Royal Government; first, that the ased was to be considered as a Catholic; d, a Catholic church in Amberg must be ed for the usual services, to be performed Dr. Friederich, or other clergymen called in e relatives; third, the passing bell of the ish church must be tolled during the burial; th, in case of refusal of one or other of the e, force must be used; fifth, a postponement he execution of this ordinance must not take . Armed with this, the Magistrate imme- ely opened the hospital church for the old holic burial, and the sad ceremony took e under the very eyes of the infallibilistic ds of the Church. An immense procession owed the deceased to the last rest- place. Not only were the citi- present, but many Government officials officers and very many women. Dr. derick delivered a beautiful funeral address, ressing his conviction that Zunner had died e true religion. His words created a deep lasting impression. The Ultramontane Am- *Volks Zeitung* came out the next day with a for a mass-meeting of the Amberg Catholics, the purpose of protesting against the mea- taken by the Government. The paper was nce confiscated. The founding of more old holic congregations is reported from various as and villages of Bavaria, many of which e a goodly show of members. The public ex- ement is always increased when such events e Amberg burial are published, and just in al ratio as the Infallibilists attempt to goad people's faith does the reform movement of old Catholics gain ground. The leaders are very hopeful, and the Easter Congress is look- forward to with bright anticipation.

FRANCE.

aris, Jan. 27.—The plan of a Republican olutionary uprising has been organized over whole territory of South France. The move- t was held ready for immediate commence- nt in case Thiers' resignation of the Presi- ncy resulted in the appointment of the Duke Aumale or Marshal McMahon to the chief hority of the Executive. The Republicans p the peace only subject to the Bordeaux angement for the establishment and mainten- e of a Democratic form of Government in nce. Any authorized attempt which may be de for the restoration of the narchy absolves them from the igation, and they will proceed to take up ns. Gambetta's recent voyage to Bordeaux ced an undertaking with Republican leaders the subject of supplies. Money, arms, am- nition, and provisions, and all other necessary uisites of war were on hand, and then follow- the pledging or formation of a resolution to effect that if a civil war should be determined the fight would be continued, and that Repub- ns shall, in the meantime, maintain their parations for future possibilities.

hould M. Pouyer Quertier retire from the Min- y, M. Picard will succeed to the office.

aris, Jan. 28.—A despatch from Frohsdorff s nothing is known there of the alleged ap- aching visit of Count de Paris to Count de mbord.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ondon, Jan. 28.—The Prince of Wales contem- s a sea voyage as soon as pleasant weather s in. The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert is w being refitted for the Prince's convenience, d during the month of April His Royal High- ss will embark for a cruise in the Mediterranean d to the Madeira Islands.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria will not, as has en stated, open the approaching session of Par- ment in person.

A messenger left the Foreign Office, yesterday, ith important despatches for Lord Lyons, Brit- h Ambassador to France. These despatches ate definitely the attitude of the English Gov- nment with regard to the commercial treaty tween the two nations, and are intended to ctify misapprehensions which have prevailed n France as to the position of England upon the ubject.

ITALY.

Rome, Jan. 28.—The Pope yesterday granted n audience to the Grand Duke Michael, other of the Czar of Russia. This is re- rded as indicative of a reconciliation of ifferences which have existed between His liness and the Czar. It is reported that e Pope will, in return for permission to refill the cant Polish Episcopal sees, expressly sanction he adoption of the Russian language in Roman atholic Churches of those provinces, with the ixed population, lying between Russia proper d Poland proper.

OHIO.

incinnati Yearns for the Grand Duke—A Verdict of Guilty in the Cheek Murder Case—How Kentucky Favors Cincinnati's Pet Railroad Scheme.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—The movement to invite rand Duke Alexis to visit Cincinnati in behalf f the citizens has taken definite and sub- tantial shape, and a Committee with Henry Probasco as Chairman, will proceed to Louisville to-morrow night to per- nally tender him the hospitalities. If he comes e will be entertained at the Burnett House, here the grand ball will occur. The number of nvitations are limited to 500.

The jury in the case of McDonald Cheek, for he murder of his father-in-law, Thomas Harrison, ear Lawrenceburg, Ind., rendered a verdict at o'clock this afternoon, in Brookville, of wilful murder in the first degree, and sentenced him to be hanged. This was a second trial with a verdict similar to the first. The result is the more significant inasmuch as the testimony regarded as strong in favor of Cheek was presented at this trial that before did not go to the jury.

The charter granted by the Kentucky Legislature to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad provides for the survey of one or more routes *via* Nicholasville and Danville, in the direction of parta, Tenn., the choice of routes to be made by the people of Cincinnati, and imposes a *per capita* tax of 50 cents on each passenger across the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 25 cents for each passenger travelling 100 miles, and one cent per 100 pounds on through freight. The *Commercial* this morning says of the latter that it is in effect a black-mail demand, and the insolence of it is not less remarkable than its illegality. We do not suppose there are many persons in Kentucky, in or out of the Legislature, who expect the tax to be paid.

It is reported that trains will pass over the Newport and Cincinnati bridge in March.

The small-pox here is rapidly disappearing. The death-rate last week was over 5 per cent less than the preceding seven days.

Examination at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Verdict Against a Distiller—Fatal Accident.

Cincinnati, Jan. 27.—The Examining Committee of the National Military Asylums visited the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, yesterday, for the purpose of examining the physical condition of the inmates, with a view of reducing the number at that point.

The United States Court yesterday, in the case of the United States *vs.* Peter Schwab and his sureties, to recover $30,000 for an alleged violation of his distillery bond in the non-payment of taxes, a verdict was rendered in favor of the Government.

John Lee, the driver of a transfer wagon, was run over by an engine at the Little Miami freight depot yesterday evening, and instantly killed. His body was horribly bruised, his head being almost severed from his shoulders.

WISCONSIN.

Death from Laudanum at Chippewa Falls—Political Opposition to the Chicago Relief Bill.

Milwaukee, Jan. 28.—H. T. Rumsey, a prominent citizen of La Crosse, died at Chippewa Falls yesterday p. m. from an over dose of laudanum, taken to produce sleep, while suffering from a severe nervous affection.

In the Democratic City Conventions yesterday afternoon each ward was well represented. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the enactment of the bill now pending in the Wisconsin Legislature, known as the Temperance bill. The principal object of the Convention is to unite the Democracy of the city for the spring campaign.

The Merchants' Association of this city has passed resolutions opposing the enactment of the bill now pending in Congress for the remission of duties on material used in rebuilding the burnt district of Chicago. They deem such a measure detrimental to home industry, especially in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, where immense capital is invested, and thousands of persons engaged in manufacturing, lumber, brick, and other building material, and calling on the Senators and Representatives of Wisconsin to oppose the bill.

Telegraphic Summary.

Edward Hammond, the last of the Dartmoor prisoners, died in Lynn, Mass., on Thurday, aged [illegible]

—Hon. Norman S. Eddy, Secretary of State of Indiana, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence in Indianapolis, of heart disease.

—Wash. Walker, Frank Osborn, James Johnson, and Thomas Camp, the latter a murderer, broke jail at Princeton, Ind., on Saturday, and are still at large.

—Great excitement exists in Allegheny City over the discovery of a haunted house on Esplanade street. The house has until lately been occupied by the Chief of Police of that city. He and other men of undoubted veracity testify in positive terms to the nightly visitation of spirits. The citizens are forming a club to investigate.

—Mrs. Anna Stephenson, 60 years of age, was burned to death at New Albany, Ind., on Sunday. She was found in the house lying on the floor, near the stove, with her clothing nearly all burned off and her limbs burned to a crisp. It is supposed that she fell asleep in her chair, near the stove, and that her clothing caught fire in that situation.

—At 1 o'clock yesterday p. m. a fire broke out in John A. Smith's restaurant, at Faribault, Minn., while the proprietor was at dinner. When discovered the fire was beyond control. From the restaurant the fire spread along on the same side of the street, burning Hill's furniture store, a meat market, and a saloon. The fire was stopped by tearing down a small wooden building. Loss about $5,000. Well insured.

Colonel George Keller Leet, of New York Custom House notoriety, was in 1852 message boy in the Morse & Reilly Telegraph Company's office in Pittsburgh. He was about 15 years old. He had no education, and was noted for his uncleanliness. He is naturally a fine penman; was given a clerkship in the office of the Pittsburgh Railroad, where he remained until 1857, when he accepted a like position in the office of the Fort Wayne Road at Chicago under J. P. Brady. At the breaking out of the war he joined the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and was made Adjutant of the regiment, and was afterward appointed on Grant's staff. This piece of authentic history may be of interest at present.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATEMAN'S CASE.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Statements in defence of District Attorney Bateman, of Cincinnati, have already been made in the Department of Justice, and the understanding is that written explanations and counter-charges will soon be submitted. The latter are aimed at certain parties connected with what is known as the Plank Road Distillery case.

CUSTOM HOUSE WICKEDNESS.

Senator Stewart has arrived from New York. Among his friends he does not attempt to defend the Custom House practices, but says that, in his opinion, there is a pressing need of reform.

GAMBLERS PERSECUTED.

Nine persons have been indicted by the Grand Jury here for keeping gambling houses, and just now sporting circles are greatly excited. All the principal houses have been raided by the police, and the furniture of several of the most fashionable is advertised to be sold at auction.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Judge Carter, of the Supreme Court of this District, yesterday discharged a man on *habeas corpus* who had been imprisoned for not paying a fine of $225 for soliciting orders for merchandise by sample. In every case of this kind here, and in this vicinity, the arrested persons have been discharged upon a first hearing.

ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

Spencer, of Alabama, announces to his friends that the withdrawal of Warner as Collector of Mobile will secure his (Spencer's) re-election to the Senate for six years. It will enable him to control fifty-eight appointments, of more value than all the rest of the Federal patronage in the State.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

General Logan will attempt to secure action upon the Chicago Relief bill to-morrow; but as Chandler and those acting with him are determined to oppose it, the chances of doing anything with it to-morrow do not seem good.

SUPPRESSED.

A notable instance of suppression in the *Globe* of such passages as make Senators appear at a disadvantage occurred yesterday. In Friday's debate on final adjournment Mr. Conkling repeatedly cried "Question," "question," in the Syracuse Convention style, and Senator Hamlin called for the singing of "Old Hundred." All allusions to these things were carefully excluded from the *Globe*.

DISTILLERS' CLAIM.

A memorial of J. W. Gaff, President of the Distillers' and Manufacturers' Company, of Cincinnati, is on file in the House, praying for the refunding of all expenses incurred on account of the Tice metres, and setting forth reasons therefor. This will be presented to the House by Mr. Stevenson to-morrow, together with a bill providing that all moneys paid by distillers, on account of the purchase, freight, cost or attachment of the Tice metre, be refunded, and making an appropriation sufficient to cover the amount to carry this bill into effect. It will require three or four thousand dollars. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that of the five hundred and twenty-two metres contracted for only ninety-six were ever attached. Colonel Schlater, of Ohio, and others represent the distillers.

POLITICAL.

The National Republican Committee here have received remonstrances from citizens of Georgia protesting against the action of the Central State Committee in deciding not to call a convention to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and assuming to appoint such delegates. The remonstrants assert that the people will ignore this action and call a convention.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR FEBRUARY.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on the first, third, and fifth Thursdays of February, or $3,000,000 in all, and sell $1,000,000 of gold on the second and fourth Thursdays, or $2,000,000 in all.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

It is said among Republican members of the House of Representatives that the House will pass the Senate resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 29th of May. The Committee on Appropriations is making more haste than heretofore with this view.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Reports from official sources in China are to the effect that the atrocities of the coolie slave trade, which have recently been brought to public cognizance, will arrest attention and excite horror wherever the English language is spoken; and a hope is expressed that the concurrent opinion and action of all Christendom will establish such a police on the sea as to render all concerned in the emigration inevitably tending to the slave trade impossible.

Leading members of the House say there is no probability of Utah being admitted as a State, as no Territory having a less population than the Federal ratio, can gain admission.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means propose to report a bill allowing materials used in the construction of iron steamships to be admitted free of duty.

COOLIES IN CUBA.

There have been 109,000 coolies introduced into Cuba since 1847.

ILLINOIS.

Springfield Out in the Cold—Pastoral Call.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 28.—The people of this section of the State are familiar with the sudden changes in the temperature of the weather, but the fearfully sudden and severe change from moderately cool weather yesterday to the intensely cold and bitter weather to-day, has not had its equal for many years. It was almost impossible to face the wind any length of time to-day, however warmly clad, without great danger of the freezing of some member of the body. The result has been that the attendance at public worship has been very slim, many services closing without the usual sermon, and in many churches the evening services were entirely dispensed with. A strong, penetrating wind has been blowing from the west all day. There is but little doubt that many instances of death by freezing will be reported if this remarkable cold change in the weather is general throughout the country.

Rev. J. K. McLean, pastor of the Congregational denomination in this city, to-day resigned his charge, and will accept a call to Oakland, Cal., at a salary of $4,000 in gold.

NEW YORK.

VANDERBILT'S MAN-TRAP.

New York, Jan. 28.—The committee of citizens has rejected Commodore Vanderbilt's plan for regulating the track of the Harlem Railroad on Fourth avenue, and insist upon the road being placed underground, for which they will appeal to the Legislature.

HORSE DISEASE.

Spinal meningites is raging among horses in this city. The best constructed and appointed stables are visited by it, and a fearful death-rate has been the result.

MORE ROTTENNESS.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County, New Jersey, has indicted "Boss" Bumstead, of the Board of Public Works; Fire Commissioner Thomas Fielder; Chief of Police McWilliams; Police Captain McHarney, and a number of other Republican politicians charged with ring jobs.

PORTER, FITZ-J.

General Fitz-John Porter has been appointed Superintendent of Works for the New Jersey new State Lunatic Asylum at Morristown.

CESPEDES.

An Havana letter says: President Cespedes is suffering from an affection of the eyes, with danger of blindness.

SUIT AGAINST THE ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In the suit of John J. Townsend and Egerton B. Winthrop against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, to recover $93,100 in coin, which plaintiffs allege defendants owe them on bonds, defendants demurred to complaint on the ground that, as it is bonds themselves which on their face are to be paid in lawful money, plaintiffs have no cause for action for coin, as United States national currency and greenbacks are lawful money and legal tender, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Woodruff has sustained a demurrer, but given leave to plaintiffs to amend their complaint.

SUICIDE.

Alfred East, an Englishman, 25 years old, who boarded at the same house, and lodged in the same room in Brooklyn with Professor Panermo, who was murdered last week, blew his brains out this morning. East left a letter asserting his innocence of any connection with the Panermo murder. It is said that East was unfortunate in recent speculations.

East has exhibited great signs of fear since Panerno's assassination, and seemed to imagine the detectives after him, but the lady of the house is sure he was in on the night of the murder. The letter left by the suicide says: "It is God's will that I shall appear before him. He knows I am innocent of murder. With regard to this foul murder of the poor, departed Panormo, may He in time bring to justice the perpetrator of this misfortune. I have contemplated this for some time. I have dreaded the threats and derisions of my enemies. I have done some wrong in this world, but, thank God, have never spilled a drop of man's blood."

STATE LEGISLATURES.

UTAH.

Salt Lake, Jan. 27.—Governor Woods to-day returned to the Legislative Assembly the act for holding a Convention to prepare a Constitution for the admission of Utah, without his approval. He suggests that the organic act of Utah contemplates only such matters as relate to the domestic concerns of the Territory, and no power is therein given to abolish one form of government and adopt another. The power that created it alone can destroy without special authority from Congress. The Territorial Legislature has no right to act upon the subject of admission. Further, Utah having less than the required population, under the apportionment, to one representation in Congress, he thinks it would be well to await the pleasure of the General Government. The Governor, in conclusion, says: "To become a State in the Union is not a right, but a privilege. Good judgment would, therefore, require that before any Convention should be called, Utah should place herself in harmonious relations with the General Government. The first and highest duty of citizens is obedience to law. All violations of the law of Congress should cease. Polygamy should be abandoned, and laws should be enacted by you in accord with the laws of Congress, upon that subject. Until it is done the people of Utah cannot expect, nor should they ask admission as a State. Religious toleration in the United States is as broad as the wants of humanity; but the Government cannot tolerate church dogmas, which set at naught its statutes. It is to be regretted that a difference of opinion should arise in matters of legislation between the Legislative and Executive Departments, but it is my duty to interpret the law as I understand it, and such shall be my course of action."

The Governor's veto message to the House created much excitement, and members expressed themselves with bitter invective. Taylor, one of the Apostles, exclaimed, "Are we nonentities? Are we serfs? Have we rendered ourselves criminal by putting power into the hands of the people to ask for admission into the Union." "The polygamy clause of the message," said he, "I consider an open insult to us. It is worn threadbare, and has become a stink in the nostrils of all respectable people. What laws have we violated? and if we have violated any, why are we not punished for it. Even murderers are brought to testify against us, and every means used to prove us guilty of polygamy. If contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States, why don't the Federal Judges prosecute us under the United States laws? Is this House to be insulted by such charges as are contained in the document from the Governor? I say no. I throw it back in his face, and tell him it is a falsehood." [Voices—"Hear, hear!" "We are American citizens, and demand the rights of such."]

Jas. W. Young didn't care a snap for the veto. He asked no odds of the Governor or any other man.

Mr. Rockwood said they had been abused long enough. He would gladly die a martyr to the Mormon cause. If any blood of the forefathers of '76 was in the Assembly they would at once resent the insult.

On motion of J. W. Young, a Committee of three to confer with a similar Committee from the Council, was appointed to draw a joint resolution for the purposes named in the vetoed act. The same Committee are instructed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the House in regard to the offensive charges of the Governor's veto message.

NORTH CAROLINA.

New York, Jan. 28.—A Raleigh special says one branch of the Legislature has authorized a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of Henry B. Lowray, and $5,000 for each of his gang of outlaws, or $300,000 in all.

A Conservative caucus has nominated General Mat. W. Ransom (Democrat) for United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by Vance's resignation. This is equivalent to the election of a Republican. The State Convention meets at Raleigh April 17, and a Conservative ditto at Greensboro, May 1.

MISSOURI.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis—Celebration of Tom Paine's Birthday—Alexis Attends Sabbath School—A Frontier Episode—Cold Weather.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—A fire broke out in the extensive works of the St. Louis Brass and Hardware Manufacturing Company, 809 North Second street, at 5 o'clock this morning, and extended to the lime and commission house of M. D. Hettzell & Co. on one side and the tobacco factory and Moran & Powell on the other. All the buildings were destroyed. Loss on brass foundry estimated at $127,000; insured for $52,000. Loss of Hettzell & Co., about $20,000; insurance unknown. Loss of Moran & Powell, $15,000; insured, $95,000. The names of the companies sustaining the losses could not be ascertained.

A considerable number of Rationalists and Spiritualists celebrated the one hundred and thirty-fifth birthday of Thomas Paine at Avenue Hall to-day. A petition to Congress, protesting against the adoption of any amendment to the Federal Constitution specially recognizing the divinity of Christ, was circulated, and generally signed by the audience.

The Grand Duke Alexis and Councilor Machin visited the Benton Mission Sunday School to-day, and Mr. Machin delivered a brief address to the children. This event is specially noteworthy as it is the first time the Grand Duke has visited any school or church, other than the Greek Church, since he has been in this country.

An altercation occurred last Wednesday night at a stage station, nine miles from Newton, Kansas, between an employee of the Southwestern Stage Company and a man named Taylor, which was amicably arranged; but subsequently the stageman fired at Taylor, but hit and killed a man named Merrill, a friend of Taylor's, whereupon Taylor shot and killed the stageman.

The weather turned very cold last night, and to-day has been the coldest of the season, the mercury standing in the neighborhood of zero, all day. The river is full of heavy ice, and navigation is suspended, except by ferry-boats. One or two more such days as to-day will very likely gorge the ice between here and Cairo, and shut us off from Southern points, except by railroad.

Fatal Affray in Nashville.

Nashville, Jan. 28.—Henry Williams, a colored stone-mason, insulted an Italian woman, keeper of a fruit stand in front of the Maxwell House, this afternoon. William Hyronemus, a respectable citizen, interfered and was knocked down by Williams. Hyronemus drew a pistol and fired at Williams, but missed, and was again knocked down. Hyronemus, on arising, was advanced upon by Williams with a stone, when he continued to use his pistol, firing some four shots, eventually killing his assailant. A Coroner's inquest was immediately held and a verdict of justifiable homicide rendered. The affair created much excitement.

Death of a Murderer in Prison.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen, Jan. 21.

Ebin O. Leach, sent from Coldwater in the year 1867, under a sentence of solitary confinement for life, for the crime of double murder, died at the State Prison last night, aged 50 years.

The crime of Leach will be well remembered. He killed his wife and her lawyer in cold blood, at Coldwater, in February, 1867. He and his wife had not lived together for years, and she had made application for a divorce. That evening, while leaving the lawyer's office, under escort of a Mr. Brown, a young attorney, who was a member of the firm who had taken Mrs. Leach's case, they were met on the sidewalk by Leach, who immediately drew his revolver, fired, and his wife fell dead at his feet. The infuriated man then wheeled, fired at Brown with unerring aim, and the young lawyer dropped to the earth a corpse. The awful crime was but the work of a moment, and the double murder was committed in less time than it takes to write these words. The murderer then gave himself up. His trial soon followed, and he was speedily convicted, the evidence being overwhelming. In May he was sentenced to solitary confinement for life, and since then has been in prison here. Leach was a man of fine attainments, and a finished scholar, but for years had led a reckless life. His wife was a woman of great beauty and accomplishments, and was a sister of the Rev. M. A. Daugherty, formerly of this city. The awful crime created great excitement in the State at the time. The murderer was defended ably by W. L. Coffinbury, Esq., of St. Joseph County, while the prosecution was conducted by the Hon. Austin Blair, of this city, and the result was to consign Leach to prison for life.

Chihuahua Declared Independent.

From the Las Cruces Borderer.

A private letter to Don Jose Aleet, of this place, from the city of Chihuahua, brings the information that the State of Chihuahua has declared herself independent of the balance of the Republic, and will take measures to maintain her independence against any and all the factions now opposed against each other in Mexico.

The very important movement will undoubtedly end in results not contemplated by the leaders, but we believe the entering wedge once driven will sever forever her connection with the Mexican Republic. Those conversant with the history of Mexico will be struck with the similarity of the movement with the former action of Texas, and we predict a similar result.

The "Camp Grant Massacre."

From the Las Cruces Borderer.

With pleasure we learn that the jury in the "Camp Grant massacre" returned a verdict of not guilty, and that the persons accused of having killed 140 "friendly" Indians go hence without day as to said indictment.

It was proven on the trial that the Indians killed were not upon their reservation, and, although fed by the Government, they were engaged in direct hostilities against the settlers.

—It is announced that the Marietta Railroad Company, in connection with the Ohio & Mississippi, propose to build a superb depot, between Pearl and Second streets, Central avenue and Smith street, in Cincinnati. The design is that the depot shall have 150 feet front, and be 700 feet deep.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

Meeting of German Workingmen to Discuss the Fire Ordinance.

Speeches by Dr. Schmidt and Others—Hesing Endorsed.

A meeting of Germans, under the auspices of the Arbeiter Society, was held at the Globe Theatre, yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration matters connected with the passage of the fire ordinance. The day was one of the most inclement of the season, which diminished the number in attendance. Probably not far from two hundred honored the meeting with their presence. Under more favorable circumstances, there is no doubt that this number would have been indefinitely increased.

Dr. Ernest Schmidt was called to the chair, and Joseph Greenhood acted as Secretary.

DR. SCHMIDT'S REMARKS.

Upon taking the chair, Dr. Schmidt said that the people had assembled there from all parts of the city to endorse the previous action of their brethren in reference to the fire limits ordinance. He was not prepared to endorse all that happened on the night when the North Siders visited the Council in procession. That demonstration ought never to have been attempted, because at such times the evil-disposed always take advantage of the occasion to make disturbance, and to spoil the undertaking, however worthy it may be. It would have been better to have sent a delegation with good speakers, to whom the Council would undoubtedly have listened patiently and respectfully.

But he was in favor of all the attempts made to uphold the rights of the working people of this city. He was opposed to making streets the boundaries of fire limits. He had taken good legal advice, and felt certain that a Court of supreme jurisdiction would reverse the decision at which the Council seemed about to arrive. The speaker could not see how, in the alley behind him, a man could put a three-story frame house, while he himself was obliged to put up even a one-story brick house. A certain gentleman, of considerable religious pretensions, who once in a while did a good act with great ostentation, had put a lumber-yard into a building called the Arcade Building, caged it up with brick, and called it fire-proof. A German would not have been allowed to erect even a one-story frame building in that locality by the Board of Public Works; and yet this Christian gentleman was allowed to set the whole block on fire with his tinder-box. A friend of his, a German, desired to build on Wabash avenue a low stable of wood, and was refused permission by the Board of Public Works, and yet a Yankee has been allowed to repair a rotten wooden three-story house only a few paces from the street. There was not a single bit of old wood left in the city. Everything was to be new. Numerous instances could be found where the Board of Public Works had allowed wooden buildings to be put up within the fire limits. That Board was a

ROTTEN CORPSE,

and had caused a great deal of trouble by allowing the erection of questionable buildings to their favorites.

The idea of Dr. Schmidt seemed to be that a fire ordinance should consider the value of property, and allow cheap buildings to be put up on lots of little value. A law contravening this principle would always be a dead letter on the books. A wooden building one story and basement high, twenty feet wide, and forty feet deep, would not be dangerous to the neighborhood in which it was placed, and the privilege to put up buildings like this ought to be allowed to poor people.

REMARKS OF MR. RAPP.

Mr. Rapp, formerly chief editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, succeeded Dr. Schmidt on the platform. He said he had but just arrived in Chicago, and was astonished to see what had already been done in the way of rebuilding. It was the workingmen and not the capitalists who had made Chicago prosperous. In Baltimore the Germans of the North Side were looked upon as representing and fighting for a great principle—the rights of the workingmen. They were sustaining the right of the workingman to build and to occupy a homestead of his own. In New York, workingmen from Europe had no homes. They were crowded together in tenement houses in a most uncomfortable and demoralizing way. Every man should be allowed to have a home of his own, for unless he had he could not do his appropriate work and fill properly his allotted sphere. The habit of crowding men and women together in large numbers in tenement houses was demoralizing in the extreme, and ought to be discontinued.

MR. VOCKE'S REMARKS.

Mr. Vocke, member of the Legislature, said that all that he knew of the difficulty growing out of the fire limits controversy he had learned from the public prints. The Germans of the North Side were perfectly right in resisting the proposed fire ordinance. By digging in the ground the Germans had saved a part of the Sixteenth Ward from the flames, which showed that if you gave poor people homes, and half a chance, they could find means to save them from the conflagration.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were presented:

Resolved, That we fully endorse everything done by the inhabitants of the North Side of the city in opposition to the fire ordinance now before the Common Council. We also fully endorse the conduct of A. C. Hesing in regard to this affair, for we have to acknowledge that he has been acting in the interests of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That we expect that the Common Council will show a proper regard for the interests of the small property-holders of this city as far as the rebuilding of their houses is concerned; and also as regards the homes to be erected for the workingmen who will now flock to our city.

Resolved, That we are prepared to act in common with all other citizens, without regard to their nativity, in order to make effective the principles hereby declared.

The resolutions were adopted with considerable enthusiasm.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There were two needless alarms of fire yesterday afternoon—Box No. 62, for the burning out of a chimney, and Box No. 51, for the explosion of a gas-meter.

—Mat Walsh, the well-known saloon-keeper, fell down on Fourth avenue, near Polk street, yesterday afternoon, and broke his left leg.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Ernest Englebalt, aged 15 years, who became ill on Friday morning and died on Saturday afternoon. Epilepsy caused his demise.

—A thief made a brief call at the residence of John McDermott, No. 244 Fulton street, on Saturday night, and left without informing any one in the house that he had borrowed Mr. McD.'s pocket-book, which contained $340 in cash and a check on the Second National Bank for $125.

CONNECTICUT.

The Republican State Convention.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention of Connecticut, held at Hartford, Jan. 24:

First. We again express our cordial adherence to the doctrines and principles of the Republican party as manifested in our former statements and in the National platforms; and we reflect with increasing pride upon its wonderful work. It proved that a free Government, based on the will and affection of a free people, is the strongest known form of government. It suppressed a great rebellion, freed millions of laborers, established equal rights, perfected the National Constitution, and justified the Declaration of Independence. By its great reduction of the army and navy, the party proved that it had neither desire nor expectation of war. Having incurred a great debt for the best reason a nation ever gave it, it resolutely began an immediate reduction of that debt. Yet having cut down expenses it has been yearly cutting down taxation. Notwithstanding the marvellous sacrifices of men and money, the nation has steadily grown in wealth and population.

Second. During the existing Administration the debt has been reduced nearly $300,000,000; peace and order have made great progress in the lately rebellious regions; a new policy toward the Indians has been adopted, marked by firmness, justice, and good faith; the rights of all, especially the poor and friendless of whatever race or wherever found, have been scrupulously protected; a self-respecting yet peaceable policy has been pursued toward all the world; and our controversy with Great Britain has been treated in a manner greatly creditable to both nations.

Third. That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity, and ability of President Grant, and for great and good work done in the country's behalf, we heartily thank him and his Cabinet, and the two Houses of Congress.

Fourth. The future must be as honorable as the past to deserve and keep its lead of the world. The Republican party must be free to examine and criticise, and utterly without fear, favor, or partiality, in attacking all fraud, dishonor, and corruption, Legislative, Executive, or Judicial, in the Nation or State. We demand economy, industry, and honesty, in our political affairs, and rejoice at the brightening prospect of a thorough reform of the Civil Service. For the President's efforts and pledges in this matter, we tender him our cordial thanks, and therein we pledge him an enthusiastic, unwavering support.

Fifth. In national affairs, we urge, first, a large reduction of taxation; second, constant study and labor to bring about a resumption of specie payments, that the evil of a depreciated paper currency may be removed, and the best possible measure of value furnished us; third, retaining a tariff sufficient to raise the needed revenue; we would have it carefully adjusted to favor American industry, working rather to interests widely extended than to merely local and limited pursuits; fourth, a perfected system of National Banks, with abundant security to the bill-holder, and inflexible and peremptory laws for prompt redemption; fifth, the abolition of the franking privilege; sixth, that public lands shall no more be granted to corporations, but given in limited quantities to actual settlers.

Sixth. For fifteen years the Republican party has controlled the legislation of Connecticut. Let the record show whether it is the friend and promoter of peace, law, order, charity, temperance, industry, education. What it has been it will be, only better. To any measure that, on mature deliberation, promises to aid the interests of temperance, education, and labor we will give our warmest support.

Seventh. We unreservedly commend the General Assembly for its firm execution of a Constitutional process in correcting infamous election frauds last year. To the best of its ability the Republican party saw to it that every honest vote, and none other, was counted once, and no more. The happy ruin of the Tammany Ring encourages us to believe that the work will be easier hereafter.

Eighth. That, in addition to the legitimate duties and rights of counsel and citizens in appearing before the legislative Committees and urging action upon the Legislators, there have grown up corrupt and dangerous practices in the lobby which call for a renewal of watchfulness in the Legislatures, and a higher tone of public sentiment.

Ninth. That it is the duty of the State to be vigilant in the protection of the rights and interests of the people against the encroachment of powerful corporations, and especially in holding corporations strictly to the responsibilities and duties contemplated in their charters.

Tenth. While recognizing the fundamental principles which have brought unparalleled success to our country, and believing that only a Republic should exist on this Continent, we would urge upon our Representatives in Congress to keep before them the great ideas of Liberty and Freedom, which have been so identified with our great party of progress from its birth; and we would earnestly desire to extend all sympathy and aid, consistent with our ability, to other nations and peoples struggling to be free.

Eleventh. We unqualifiedly approve of the Administration of Governor Jewell and his associates, of which we give the highest evidence in our power by unanimously recommending them for re-election and pledging our utmost to that end.

When the matter of electing a delegate-at-large to the National Convention from the several districts came up, some opposition was expressed to the selection of Bartlett Bent, Esq., who was the leading candidate, on the ground that he was a Federal office-holder, being Postmaster at Middletown, though all the speakers warmly commended him as an earnest, true Republican, who, as Chairman of the State Committee, has done excellent work. A ballot was ordered to determine the result, and, 170 votes being necessary to a choice, no selection was made, the vote standing: Bartlett Bent, 143; Charles Parker, of Meriden, 121; Wm. Fitch, of New Haven, 47; 18 scattering. Mr. Fitch's name was then withdrawn, and on the next ballot Mr. Bent was elected, receiving 205 votes to 149 for Charles Parker, and nine scattering. There was no pronounced opposition in the selection of the other delegates, and the whole delegation was left to attend the National Convention uninstructed, in accordance with the general expressions of the caucus last evening. The list of delegates is as follows: J. R. Hawley was elected for the First Congressional District by acclamation; Bartlett Bent from the Second; Lubin L. Sayles from the Third, and John Tweedy, of Danbury, from the Fourth. At Large—James D. Frary, Hartford County; Charles Parker, New Haven County; Daniel Chadwick, New London; Jared E. Redfield, Middlesex; Lucius S. Fuller, Toland; Joseph F. Calhoun, Litchfield; Israel M. Bullock, Fairfield; George S. Moulton, Windham.

Small-Pox Excitement at Mason, Michigan.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen, Jan. 24.

The usually quiet village of Mason was thrown into a fever of excitement, yesterday morning, over certain wild rumors to the effect that a small-pox corpse had been found unburied in a graveyard some four miles west of the village. The sensations of the villagers can be imagined when a farmer from the west went to the Sheriff and told him that he had himself seen a coffin in a graveyard aforesaid, with a label bearing the words "small-pox" upon it.

Sheriff Spears, when he had received this information, immediately secured the company of a physician (Dr. Root) and started to investigate. On arriving at the graveyard, they found the corpse enclosed in a coffin and left deserted, just as stated. But in a few minutes a number of persons made their appearance, who laid claim to the corpse. They said that the corpse was the body of a man who had died of the small-pox (where, our informant did not learn), and that they were seeking a certain cemetery in which to bury him. They had lost their way, and had deposited the body in the graveyard alluded to, with a notice warning people away, while they made inquiries as to the locality of the cemetery they desired to find.

Sheriff Spears directed them to the cemetery they were seeking, and they immediately took their departure with the body.

Who these persons were, where they came from, who the small-pox victim was, and where they wished to bury him, we were unable to learn.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The barometer will probably rise on Monday throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, with partially cloudy and clear weather. Increasing northwesterly winds, with falling temperature, will extend from the lower lakes to the Gulf. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

MARRIED.

SMITH—DeCOUDRES—On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James Baume, Francis M. Smith, of Chicago, and Miss Jennie, youngest daughter of J. P. DeCoudres, Esq., of Evanston.

DICKENSON—YEATS—Jan. 25, by the Rev. Moses Smith, at the residence of Hezekiah Young, Esq., 865 Monroe-street, Chicago, Mr. Daniel A. Dickenson, of North Amherst, Mass., and Mrs. Hannah M. Yeats, of Chicago. No cards.

GOOD—EBINGER—On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, at Niles, Ill., by the Rev. George Veter, Mr. M. G. Good, of Chicago, and Miss Carrie Ebinger.

MacGREGOR—HENDERSON—In Cedar Rapids, Ia., Jan. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Samuel Edson, Mr. J. Clare MacGregor, of Chicago, and Miss Kate Henderson, daughter of John W. Henderson, Esq., of Cedar Rapids.

TALBOT—HUBBARD—Tuesday, Jan. 23, at the residence of George E. Hubbard, Esq., Grand Haven, Mich., by Rev. J. M. Cross, Walter Talbot and Nettie G. Hubbard, of Grand Haven. No cards.

DIED.

MORGAN—Jan. 28, Alex. G. Morgan, M. D., aged 61 years.

Funeral from late residence, 246 Fulton street, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 11 a. m. Friends of family invited.

☞ Lancaster City, Penn., Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

COOLEY—At Elk Grove, Jan. 24, Anna E. Stebbens, wife of Clark A. Cooley, aged 27 years.

PLATT—In Ogdensburg, N. Y., on the morning of the 25th, Ruby, aged 10 months, only child of O. C. and Mary E. Platt, of this city.

CARLIN—On the 27th inst., Philip Carlin, aged 52 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 222 Warren avenue, Monday, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock, by carriages, to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

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COLLADAY, TROUT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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FAST ASLEEP.

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Both Winter and Summer Stock, together with their immense assortment of Silks, &c., saved from the GREAT FIRE.

GREAT SACRIFICES IN

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Our entire stock of elegant Colored Fancy and Evening Silks at less than same qualities have ever been sold.

Our stock (the largest on the West Side) of the best makes of Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, Cachemires, &c., at prices unequalled.

Large line of Dark Fancy Silks, neat styles, 75c yard, formerly $1.25.

Black Gros Grains, all silk, warranted, $1 per yard.

Blk. Gros, better and heavier goods, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.60 and $2, much under value.

Richest and best qualities of "Bonnet's," "Guinet's," "Ponson's" and "Tappisier's" Black Silks, warranted under value.

Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets at immense reduction, from $9 per yard upward.

PAISLEY SHAWLS will be slaughtered.

The centre Tables will contain Job Lots of Dress Goods, at 12 1-2, 20, 25, and 30 cts., almost half-price.

Neat Black and White Dark Check Poplins at 12 1-2 cts. yard.

Large line Dark Ground Stripe Poplins, 25 cts.

Assorted lot Plain Satteens and Poplins, 30 cts., very cheap.

Felt Skirts, usual $3.50 quality for $1.75.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

All Linen Diced Table Linens, 30 cts. yd., upward.

Good, heavy, Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. yd., up.

Fine, wide, and heavy Bleached Damask, 75c., worth $1.

Red and White Table Damasks, 6-4 inch, at 85 cents yard.

Bargains in Linen Napkins, from $1 dozen up.

Linen Doylies from 50c. dozen up.

Job lot Linen Huck Towels for $1 dozen, very cheap.

Special Bargains in Linen Towels, at 15c. and 20c. each.

Good Brown Crash, all linen, 10 cts. yard.

Great Sacrifice in Bedquilts!

11-4 White Bedspread, $1, worth $1.50.

Heavy White Bridal Quilts, $1.25.

Marseilles Quilts from $1.25 up.

Irish Fronting Linens, 25c. yd. up.

Ladies' Merino Ribbed Hose, 10 cts. pair.

Job lot do., much better, 12 1-2c.

Ladies' regular made White Cotton Hose, 25 cents.

Iron Frame do., 30 cts.

Ladies' Merino Underwear, 65c. each, and upward, very cheap.

Gent's Underwear at sweeping reductions.

Gents' British Sup. Stout Half Hose, 20c., a bargain.

N. B.—Same goods at same prices at our South Side Branch, No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

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Adjusting & Collecting Agency OF T. L. MILLER,

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Persons having claims against insolvent Insurance Companies that are in the hands of Receivers and Assignees, should see that they are properly before such officers.

I shall leave for the East the coming week, and visit each Company against which I have claims—

To see that the claims are properly before the officers;

To ascertain the ability of each Company;

And to learn, so far as I can, as to the management.

Claims placed in my hands will receive my personal attention.

Charges will be 1 per cent on amount collected.

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The undersigned will purchase adjusted claims against the WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO. of New York, for cash, at a fair business discount.

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James Emott,	Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
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Will open, on MONDAY, Jan. 29, the most attractive line of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS they have ever imported, embracing Bleached Table Damasks at 60 cts. per yard, all linen; a fine article at $1.00; a large assortment of Double Damasks, new designs; German and Barnsley Damasks, superior goods, very low; Loom Damasks, extra heavy, 50 cts.; 5-8 Napkins, all linen, $1.00 per doz.; a large assortment 5-8 and 3-4 Double Damasks, new patterns; Table Cloths, and Napkins, to match; Bleached and Loom Huck Towels; Hucks by the yard; Barnsley and German Fine Damask Towels, with fancy borders; Turkey Red Damasks at lowest market prices; Fruit Cloths and Napkins; Pillow Sheeting and Shirting Linens, all widths, and a great variety of QUILTS, consisting of Honey Comb, from $1.00 up; Marseilles, from $1.50 up; Alhambra and German Spreads, all styles; which will be offered at prices lower than can be found elsewhere in the market.

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Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

Have Removed to the Brick Store

209 Michigan-av.,

(North of Congress-st., and near the Tremont House,)

And are receiving a full stock of new and desirable goods.

They have re-established their manufactory and can now fill orders for their popular custom made boots.

REMOVAL.

Chicago Wool House.

ENOS BROWN & CO.,

Woollen Manufacturers' Supplies and Wool, will remove on Monday, the 29th inst., from 58 South Canal-st., to our new spacious store

121 Michigan-av., corner Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

E. YEOMAN'S SPRING BED FACTORY, from 814½ West Lake-st. to rear of 291 and 293 Michigan-av., corner of Eldridge court, where he will be glad to see his old patrons, and is now ready to fill all orders promptly. The Bed has been fully tested by the public for five years, and has given perfect satisfaction. All work warranted. For sale by all Furniture and Bedding dealers. Orders from country dealers will receive prompt attention.

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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The south half of Block 87, School Section (known as the Old Bridewell grounds), together with the 72½ feet lying north of the same, being about 271½ feet front on Fifth-av., northwest corner of Polk-st., and running back to the river.

Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, Feb. 19, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.

Terms, canal time, with interest at 7 per cent.

GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

Chicago, Jan. 26, 1872.

Frame Building For Sale.

A one-story frame building, situated on the northeast corner of Halsted and Twelfth-sts. Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, 29th inst., and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.

GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

Chicago, Jan. 26, 1872.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

50x125 on West Jackson, No. 448, with good two-story frame building containing 10 rooms, besides laundry, store-room and closets. Has all modern improvements. Will exchange for business property. C. B. COBB, 600 State-st.

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At the rooms of the

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Upward of sixty practical sewing girls are employed, where all kinds of DRESSMAKING is carried on. The best of work is done, at a much less price than at any other place in the city. The well-known dressmaker and fitter, Mrs. DeLOSS, has charge, and makes a specialty of cutting and fitting and basting dresses for those who prefer finishing at home. All kinds of work solicited, such as ladies' and gents' underwear, upon which the finest work is being done. The rooms are located

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Residences Wanted.

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We will be glad to see parties having such.

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Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

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Offer improved and unimproved property in each section of the city and in Hyde Park. They will give careful attention to business and invite the patronage of parties having real estate which they wish sold.

Taxes paid, money loaned on good security, and rents collected.

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Thanking my old friends and customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I would inform them and all others that want a good and pure article that I am now ready at my old place (14 and 16 Charles place) to fill all orders with promptness and despatch.

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AT 547 STATE-ST.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 374 Wabash-av., in the city of Chicago, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1872.

W. T. HUGHES, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

STILLBURG & DENNIS, Architects and Superintendents, 215 South Clark-st., are prepared to make Designs, FULL Details, specifications, and superintend such work as may be entrusted to them, on reasonable terms.

TO BUILDERS, PROPERTY-OWNERS,

And all others having excavations to let in debris, earth, or rock. M. O. REILY & CO. have experience and can do it at the lowest possible price, and with despatch. References: Field, Leiter & Co., and others. Address 70 Canalport-av.

CORRUGATED IRON.

Shutters, doors, partitions, Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, etc. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO., Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

DR. STAPLES' LITTLE CHURCH.

Dedication of the New Edifice of the Third Unitarian Society.

Interesting Sermon by Rev. Rush Shippen, of Boston.

Some Congratulatory Remarks by Rev. Robert Laird Collier.

Yesterday morning an account of the rise and progress of Dr. Staples' pretty little church on the corner of Monroe and Laflin streets was published in THE TRIBUNE, together with a programme of the exercises of dedication reserved for yesterday. How the latter were performed may be learned from the following: The services were to have commenced punctually at 10:30 o'clock, but owing to the incessant arrival of persons anxious to participate in the exercises, the opening voluntary by the choir was delayed for nearly half an hour. By the time the church had been filled to its extreme limit the were more than one thousand persons in it.

The platform at the north end was decorated with great taste, flowers and evergreens forming a complete screen from the desk to the steps on each side. A floral cross at the head of the main aisle was also a pretty and artistic arrangement.

On the speaker's platform were seated the Rev. R. R. Shippen, of Boston; the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, the Rev. C. L. Staples, and the Rev. C. W. Wendte.

OPENING EXERCISES.

The exercises opened with the singing of a voluntary by the choir, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Laird Collier. A hymn by the choir followed, after which the whole congregation, together with the pastor, read the following

ACT OF DEDICATION.

We dedicate this house to the worship of the God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all: to the religion of Jesus Christ, and to the service and salvation of men.

May this house be unto us none other than the house of God and the gate of Heaven.

Here may we worship Him who is a Spirit, in spirit and in truth.

Here may we learn to bear one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.

The choir sung the hymn:

Guide us, Oh, thou great Jehovah!

The Rev. C. W. Wendte read from the dedication of Solomon's Temple, and other appropriate passages of Scripture.

The first hymn in the book,—

Before Jehovah's awful throne,—

was then sung by the choir and congregation.

THE DEDICATORY SERMON.

The Rev. Rush Shippen, of Boston, then took his text from John xx.: 27, "Be not faithless, but believing." Thomas, he said, to whom these words were addressed, was the doubting spirit. He had been absent on the two or three occasions when Jesus appeared to the Disciples, and expressed doubt about it. He had asserted that, unless he could put his hands in the wound, he would not believe. Jesus did not thrust him away, but tried to rally his better self, saying, "Be not faithless but believing." Even among the Apostles there was room for the doubter. This man who at last fell preaching the gospel, pierced by Parthian javelins, was as noble a martyr as any of them. And what was a doubter, but one who merely thought a matter over, or the skeptic; but he who shaded his eyes that he might more plainly see! The error of Thomas was doubting, and the rebuke was merely made lest his too long doubting should degenerate into the unbelief of the Saducee. The very wonders of science were discovered through a doubt—the refraction of light by water. Columbus and Luther owed their nobility to a doubt. Science was the Thomas of to-day, ever doubting and questioning. It was the part of the Church to take the attitude, toward it, of the Master, and say, "Be not faithless, but believing."

There was room in religion for reverent doubt. The erection of this church was not caused by the exclusion of members, shut out from other churches by bigotry, but rather because here they thought they could rather reach their ideal of a religious home, where they could practice a larger faith. It was frequently said that Unitarians held some little of the faith of others, only in a less degree,—good enough so far as it goes. The speaker repudiated this patronizing definition. The Unitarian faith was broader and deeper and larger than the current faiths of Christendom; and because these beliefs were too much of unbelief, they built the new church for the practice of a larger faith.

This appearance of a great faith was an unbelief sometimes. The boy with a great faith in ghosts dares not pass the church yard late at night. When his faith in himself is greater than than that in ghosts, then his fear vanishes. The faith of the passenger who relied on the helmsman at the wheel was great, but was it as great as that of the Captain, whose faith was in the charts and compass, and the everlasting stars. The first principle of liberal Christianity was faith in the truth. The truth must become practical in life. We take the Master's test and say, "By their fruits shall ye know them." Therefore we make our Church larger, and join it to the Church universal. Thus, when Episcopalian or Catholic says, "Observe the strictness of our faith," we say, "Our Church is the Church universal, which embraces all that is good in yours and all others." This faith made theology the science of Divine life, and religion not a creed but a practice. Theology was no more battling with windmills or flying to the polar sea, but the science of a right living.

The world professed to believe in God, but it had not half found the faith of God as declared in the Bible. A few months ago the speaker was traveling on a railroad, a man was endeavoring to impress his evangelism on the speaker, saying that this talk of God in nature was nonsense, and namby-pamby talk, and that Jesus was his God and his only. It reminded him of a preacher on Brooklyn Heights who said "God was too filmy an essence for him; Jesus was his God." That preacher forgot the opening words of the Lord's Prayer, "Our Father which art in heaven," and what Christ himself said, "Behold the lilies of the field, they toil not, neither do they spin."

In Rome could be seen the theology of the middle ages, painted by Michael Angelo—the poor human beings struggling for a better life, and Jesus on His throne thrusting them back. Christ never took such an attitude as that. He was ever ready to extend His hand to rescue and to save. The woman seeking her lost piece of silver, the man who left his ninety-nine sheep on the mountain, and went out to seek and to save, were only images of the Savior's mind.

Shakespeare only pictured the theology of his time in the most malignant of characters, whetting his knife for the pound of flesh. The theology of that age made of God nothing but an Omnipotent Shylock.

Many a man who did intellectual homage to Christ, day by day, crucified Him hourly by denying to Him the saving love which was His. Unitarianism paid to Christ the loftiest homage, by taking Him as the model of human perfection. When they preached Jesus practically, they offered to him practically the reverence of leader and guide.

Once more there was required a deeper faith in man. The theology of the day taught the doctrine of universal depravity. That was not faith, it was unbelief. The Old World was full of contempt for man. The State taught "the divine right of Kings," and aristocracies held the supremest contempt for man, and the Church of the past echoed the sentiment. Pope, priest and Cardinal must stand between God and the masses. So far as you create contempt for man, republicanism dies. The whole network of our institutions had its life in the uplifting of man. The worst passions of the human heart were the extremes of good instincts given us by God. Avarice and lust were the extremes of good instincts. He did not wonder that we speak of the fire-fiend, but fire was not a fiend as God sends it to us. The old heathen mythology taught that it was a heavenly angel brought down by Prometheus. It was not a fiend which ran half the enginery of the world. But fire was only an angel so long as it was governed. So the evil passions of mankind were holy when kept under control. He would remind his hearers of the wonderful book written by Charles Dickens, in which he gave the world his autobiography. At the parting between the two boys, did they remember the anxious prayer of one to the other "to remember him at his best!" There was always some "best" in every one that was worth remembering. And it was a faith within him that God was willing to see something in every one of us to remember at his best. This promise of humanity gave him hope.

So they went on with a better faith in life and each other. The old theologies were too skeptical. They spoke of life as a lost Eden, that its only hope was death. The Unitarians regard life as a school. Life a school was the largest faith.

After the fire he had heard the echoes of the old theology in the bitter pulpit denunciations that the city was visited for its crimes. But he failed to hear an explanation given why the churches were burned and the filthy purlieus spared. But even then he heard the echoes of the new theology in the ashes of Unity Church, and the other progressive pulpits of the world.

He compared the city to a boy at school, drawing on a blackboard, to whom the teacher had quietly administered a rebuke, directing him to do better, and erasing his labors from the board with a wet sponge. The loss of shingle houses, and brick buildings, and marble palaces, was as nothing compared to the exquisite lesson of brotherhood and good fellowship which God had taught, not this country only, but the world also, through that calamity.

While he affirmed that retribution is as eternal as gravity, he would not affirm that there was not an uttermost round upon the ladder from which the sunken souls could again begin to climb. This was the Unitarian faith: a large faith in God and man, and a larger faith in the opportunities of the world.

During the delivery of the sermon there were many evidences of emotion among the audience, many of the ladies, and not a few of the stronger sex, using pocket handkerchiefs freely as the speaker quoted once more, from "David Copperfield," "Old Peggotty's" ceaseless affection for little Em'ly, and his tender efforts to win her back to the hut where she spent her early childhood.

The Rev. Robert Collyer then offered up the prayer of benediction.

The congregation and choir sang the hymn

Oh Thou whose own vast temple stands.

CONGRATULATORY.

The Rev. R. Laird Collier then spoke. He said he believed the address he was to make was to be simply congratulatory. This he could do from the depths of his heart. He would congratulate the Third Unitarian Church upon its officers, its pastor, and the altogether satisfactory condition of the building. The edifice, as it stood, was an expression of the community. It was not a question as to how many churches there were in the city, but that there were just enough people in the West Division who wished for just such a church. Through much tribulation they had, with beautiful faith, toiled along for three years, and at length arrived at the present handsome structure. He was free from saying or believing there was any great difference in the popular consciousness regarding Christian theology. Most people who thought anything about God thought on the whole just about what Mr. Shippen said of God and Christ and man and the future. Within a month the *Independent* said eternal damnation was not an Orthodox doctrine. Eternal salvation was not a liberal Christian patent. The same would shortly be preached by them all. When the Church of the Messiah had been sold, Dr. Bartlett had pressed upon him the use of Plymouth Church. He maintained that the Unitarian Church stood most boldly up for catholicity and brotherhood. It was the only communion which made this a fundamental tenet.

STATISTICAL.

The pastor, the Rev. C. A. Staples, gave a few notices. He gave a few statistics as to the financial condition of the church, and he thought the right kind of a conclusion to the services would be a contribution. The whole church, with the lot, cost $40,000. The church building, furnished, cost $27,000. It was a young church, and to have kept up their worship for these past three years, paying expenses and building the church, was creditable. The lot cost $13,000, on which there was still a claim of $5,000, with three years to run. In addition to this there was a claim of $10,000 on the church, with five years to run. There was besides a floating debt of $3,000, which ought to be paid off at once. The American Unitarian Association had given $1,000, and since the fire had paid him a year's salary in advance, which had been turned over to the most pressing expenses of the church.

Contributions were then taken up in the good old Methodist (Episcopal) style, after which another hymn was sung, after which the benediction was pronounced.

LINEN AS LEGAL TENDER.

A Circulating Medium of Shirts—How a Young Man from St. Louis Squared Accounts with His Creditors.

Soon after the fire, St. Louis, the great metropolis of the Mississippi, contributed one of its disinterested citizens to suffering Chicago. The personage was a young man of good address and plausible manners, who desired to aid in the restoration of our impoverished city. He was an artist in the under-garment line,—in plain words a shirt-cutter, and it was at first supposed that he turned his benevolent face hitherward because he deemed the stock of shirts much depleted by the fire, and thought his services would be in demand. The name of the young artisan was Rankin, to which was prefixed the "front" name,—as A. Ward would have said,—of Robert. From recent developments it has been reasonably surmised that Robert left St. Louis because persons in authority in that city thought that his removal would redound to her welfare.

The subject of our sketch first unrolled his tape-line and manipulated his shears at Tomlinson's, on the South Side. Either from want of application, or because he lacked excellence essential to the shirt trade in that aristocratic locality, this business connection was soon severed, and he came to the surface again at Webber & Harkin's, on Madison street. For awhile all went on swimmingly. It may not be known to the general reader that the shirt trade requires a certain elasticity of conscience. Robert possessed this elasticity of conscience to a marked degree. He could promise the young man of fashion a dozen shirts with an air of such serene veracity that it carried the most implicit confidence with it, and, when the young gent came for his wares, he could, with the most refreshing coolness, locate the undergarments at the laundry, although the stuff of which they were to be manufactured was still on the shelves of the linen-draper. Nor did the expansiveness of his integrity stop here. He soon displayed in the most unmistakable style all the engaging peculiarities of the accomplished dead-beat. He was not so remarkable for identifying himself with his master's interests as for identifying his master's interests thoroughly with his own. He traded upon the good name of his employers. Returning to that primitive idea in political economy of exchange in kind, he gave shirts in payment for his board at a restaurant not a thousand miles from the corner of Jefferson and Madison streets. Besides this unique compensation he ran up a long bill for delicacies which remains to this day unliquidated so far as is known to the writer of this confidential biography. He played upon the tender feelings of his laundress as upon a harp of a thousand strings. She played to him the part of a curb-stone broker lending him sums of money, for which he gave his notes of hand with a lavish freedom that would have shamed Micawber. Now and then the money intended for the till was diverted into his own pocket; but seldom, this financial channel being carefully watched.

The peculation continued undetected until the disappearance of several dozen shirts caused inquiry, which seemed likely to end in complete exposure. Then Robert secretly meditated flight. His departure was hastened by a visit from the enraged restaurateur, who threatened to lift him out of the city with the toe of an exceedingly substantial boot, that class of gentlemen thinking personal violence a sovereign remedy for all the evils and misfortunes of mankind. With pleasant words and sweet smiles he beguiled his landlady of a handsome valise, into which he stuffed as many shirts as it would conveniently contain, and, wearing a neat suit of clothes of which he had swindled a Madison street tailor, and having his pockets lined with funds which he had borrowed of many persons, he took his graceful person away from the city of his adoption in a south-bound train, probably never to return. In the meantime the restaurateur sits disconsolate among his skillets; the tears of his laundress drop bitterly into the soap-suds which bubble up about her showy arms; the tailor compares himself to the senseless goose which hisses venomously as it glides along the seams, and other victims fumble their depleted pocket books, and gnash their teeth in silence. If Robert returns to St. Louis, let the police of that city know by these presents that the young gentleman is no better than he ought to be, and let all good people of Chicago rejoice at his departure.

MORE NEW BUILDINGS.

Additions to the List Already Published.

The following list of new buildings in course of erection, under the supervision of Merriam & Street, architects, was necessarily omitted from the building article in our yesterday's issue:

Brick building, cut-stone trimmings, for H. S. McLean, on Monroe, between LaSalle street and Fifth avenue. Basement and three stories 45x100 feet.

In rear of above, a brick building, 45x88 feet; basement and five stories.

For R. B. Appleby, cut-stone front and brick sides; basement and five story building, 45x188 feet. Nos. 180 and 182 Monroe street.

William Young's building, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Van Buren street; material, pressed brick; size 24x80 feet; basement and three stories.

Nathaniel Norton's building, on Washington street, cut-stone front, iron cornice; basement and four stories; 24x96 feet.

An office building for A. C. Prout & Co., southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street, 46 feet 7 inches on Madison street, 100 feet 6 inches on Fifth avenue; and basement, 12 feet high, divided into six offices. Principal story 14 feet high, divided into four offices; second story 13 feet high, divided into 11 offices; third story 12 feet high, divided into 11 offices; fourth story, 11 feet high, divided into apartments. There are five fire-proof vaults in the basement and three in the principal story. The whole building is fully appointed with water and gas. There is to be a grand entrance to the offices fronting on Madison street, which communicates by a flight of easy stairs with the stories above. The hall is lighted by transom windows in the rear end, and from a large sky-light. The front on Madison street is faced with cut stone of an elaborate, but tasteful design. The front on Fifth avenue is of pressed brick, with cut stone water tables, pilasters, capitals, string courses, sill courses, and window dressings; taken as a whole it reflects great credit on the owner.

Double store on State street, 36 feet front, for C. T. Bowen & Co.; basement and three stories high; front of Racine pressed brick, with elaborate stone dressings to windows, and the whole surmounted by a fine cornice and pediment of galvanized iron.

Four-story and basement brick building, 50 feet front on South Water street.

Two story and basement brick building near Kinzie and Rush streets, 45 feet front.

Brick building on Michigan avenue, 44 feet front and 170 feet deep.

Building 44 feet front, near Kinzie and Market streets; basement and three stories; principal story for stores; basement, second, and third stories to be used for hotel purposes; material, brick, with stone trimmings.

Hotel on Wabash avenue; basement and three stories; 69 feet front and 107 feet deep; front of Athens marble.

The plans for several other large buildings are in course of preparation, but are not sufficiently advanced to be made public. They are also furnishing plans for several large schools in country towns.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

AQUATIC.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club, of New York, was held on Thursday evening last, in their club rooms, on Christopher street. It was unanimously resolved to send a challenge to the London Rowing Club to row a four-oared shell race in England in June or July next. The veteran oarsman, Dr. Withers, Secretary of the Club, was authorized to send a challenge, which will go out by next steamer. Ample funds were subscribed on the spot to defray all the expenses of the voyage to England and return. The London Rowing Club is composed of amateur oarsmen, gentlemen of high social position. They are champion amateur oarsmen of Great Britain. The Atalantas, by their victory over Harvard and Yale last summer, held the same relative position in the United States. Committees are to be appointed to arrange the preliminaries with the London Club. The regattas for supremacy, in which the Atalantas have been engaged in this country, have generally been six-oared races, but as only four oars are used on the other side, except in single scull contests, the gauntlet has been thrown down by America's champion amateur crew to suit their English brethren.

THE TURF.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 26.

We give below a letter received by Mr. George Wilkes from England, in which an offer is made to match a trotter against Harry Bassett, the trotter to go three miles while Bassett runs four. To say the least, the proposition is rather absurd, for the reason that it is not likely Harry Bassett's owner will take his horse across the water to contend against a trotter, when he has refused great inducements to match him against English race-horses. Again, the weights proposed are very unjust. In this country a four-year-old horse carries 108 pounds in races, while the regulation weight for a trotting driver is 145 pounds, or, in other words, on the terms proposed, Harry Bassett would have a disadvantage of thirty pounds. The fastest trotting time for three miles is 7:32½, made by Dutchman on the Beacon Course, near Newton, N. J., while Idlewild's 7:26¼, with 118 pounds, is the best four-mile time with a big weight up. Thus it will be seen that Harry Bassett would have all the worst of the proposed match. There is but little doubt, however, if Mr. Edwards thinks he has got a good trotter, that he can easily get on a match with one of our trotting celebrities. We append the letter:

SUDBURY PADDOCKS,
SUDBURY, MIDDLESEX, Eng., Jan. 4, 1872.

George Wilkes, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Seeing that the expected match between Harry Bassett and Sterling will [illegible] come to anything, I beg to inform the owner of Harry Bassett that I am prepared to match a trotting horse against Harry Bassett, on the following terms: The trotter to go three miles, carrying 140 pounds, against Harry Bassett going four miles, carrying 123 pounds, over Aintree Race Course, Liverpool, or Longchamps, Paris, for 1,000 sovereigns a side, to come off three months after signing articles, the Editors of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* and *Bell's Life in London* to be joint stakeholders, and appoint a referee. I am, dear sir, yours obediently,

JOHN EDWARDS.

Special Announcement.

The jewelry house of Roddin & Hamilton, late corner of Lake and Clark streets, open their new store No. 289 West Madison street this morning with a very choice and beautiful stock of everything to be found in a first-class jewelry store. This firm has grown up with Chicago, and have always aimed to furnish the very best goods at the lowest price, and make their store worthy of the extensive patronage with which the citizens of Chicago and the Northwest have been pleased to favor them. Roddin & Hamilton will do their utmost to make it to the interest of every one to favor them with their patronage.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE LAW COURTS.

Foreclosure of Mortgages on School Property.

Alleged Frauds in a Real Estate Transaction.

Suits Against Transportation Companies.

Circuit Court.

REAL ESTATE—FORECLOSURE.

Bills were filed by the Trustees of Schools of township 39 north, range 13, against Emil Haas and others, for the foreclosure of mortgages on lots 11, 12, and 22, School Trustees' Subdivision 7, the north part of Section 16, township 39 north, range 14; also, lots 197, 198, 202, and 203, same subdivision; also, lot 128, same subdivision; also, lot 33, same subdivision; also, lot 70, same subdivision; also, lot 199, same subdivision.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by Alexander Drake against Jesse Hale and another for a mechanic's lien on lot 5, block 9, Duncan's Addition.

TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Charles Vanderlich and another against Peter Smith, A. H. Buck, Nicholas Dunn, John McCarthy, John J. Sherman, Urbain J. Van Horden, and B. C. Lyman, in which damages are laid at $15,000.

SUIT AGAINST TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by Philip W. Dater and others, against the Anchor Line, the Erie and Western Transportation Company, the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, J. C. Evans, and E. T. Evans, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

REPLEVIN FOR A HOUSE.

An action of replevin was commenced by Pleasant Amick against George H. Young and another to recover possession of the house No. 359 West Madison street.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

An action of trespass was commenced by Charles Bartels against Frederick Gierman, in which damages are laid at $5,000, to recover for an alleged violent assault with one of the working tools of a bricklayer. He states that, without any sufficient provocations the defendant struck him two violent blows, one under the left ear and the other across the breast.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by John Dargan against James Hersey, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

Superior Court.

ALLEGED REAL ESTATE FRAUD.

A bill was filed by Frederick Johnston vs. Philander Hickox for the conveyance of the north ½ of Lot 9, Block 83, School Section Addition. It is alleged that complainant purchased the land from William B. Ogden, in 1853, taking a bond for a deed; that subsequently he borrowed about $400 from defendant, and as security transferred to him the bond, it being understood that it was to be regarded between them as a mortgage only; that subsequently complainant borrowed $200 more from defendant, and that the latter induced him to execute a quit-claim deed of the property, representing to him that it was a mortgage; that complainant is unable to read, and was not aware of the true character of the instrument; that defendant subsequently conveyed the land to Solon Nickerson. Under this state of things complainant claims that the conveyance last referred to was colorable only and should be declared void, and that the one from himself to defendant should be declared a mortgage, and upon payment by him of the amount due to defendant the land should be re-conveyed.

PARTNERSHIP.

A bill was filed by Jackson D. Reeves and another against George F. Sherman to adjust the account of the firm of Reeves, Mallory & Co., live stock dealers.

DEBT.

An action of debt was commenced by the Marine Company of Chicago against George R. Clarke and Jesse B. Thomas, in which debt is laid at $5,000 and damages at $5,000.

DIVORCE.

Susanne Schlecht v. John Schlecht. Bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Married June 21, 1851.

Caroline Hogan v. Charles Hogan. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion. Married Feb. 17, 1867.

George Seemueller v. Cristina Seemueller. Bill for divorce on the ground of impotency. Married May 16, 1871.

John H. Holden v. Elizabeth Holden. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion. Married, Dec. 28, 1861.

Criminal Court.

LARCENIES.

Michael Joy was found guilty of the larceny of $50, and his term of imprisonment was fixed at one year in the Penitentiary.

John McMahon was found guilty of petit larceny.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Amusements for This Evening.

Charlotte Cushman reads the whole of "King Henry VIII.," at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, under the auspices of the Star Lecture Course.

—At the Academy of Music, Joe Murphy in "Help."

—At the Michigan Avenue Theatre, the Lingards in "War to the Knife."

—At the Globe Theatre, "True as Steel," and the farce of the "Obstinate Family."

—At the West Side Opera House, Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

—At Central Hall, Manning's Minstrels.

—At the First Baptist Church a scientific lecture by Prof. Richards, with chemical experiments, illustrations, etc.

—First anniversary of the Chicago Foundling's Home, at No. 266 West Randolph street.

Presentation.

On Saturday evening last Mr. Wm. M. Dandy, assistant bookkeeper of the Western Methodist Book Concern, was made the happy recipient of a very handsome and valuable present, consisting of an elegant gold watch and chain, in recognition of services rendered during the late fire. It is rendered doubly valuable by the following inscription engraved upon it: "To Wm. M. Dandy in recognition of services rendered the Western Methodist Book Concern, Chicago, Ill., during the great fire, Oct. 9, 1871, Hitchcock & Walden, Agents." Mr. Dandy has been with this firm for the past four years, and leaves to engage in other business.

Irish Literary Banquet.

An adjourned meeting of the Irish Literary Association was held at Justice Scully's office yesterday afternoon. It was resolved to hold a ball and banquet in Martine's Academy, on Ada street, on Monday evening, March 18. The following were appointed a Committee on Printing: W. C. McClure, O. McHugh, J. F. Finerty. After arranging some minor details the society adjourned.

Church Sociable.

The ladies of the Third Unitarian Church, on the corner of Laflin and Monroe streets, will give a sociable this evening, when the pews in the church will be rented. The pastor, Rev. C. A. Staples, believes the ladies in his church are the noblest set of women that ever did credit to the country in which they lived.

A Remarkable Military Order.

Washington Correspondence of the New York World.

Through the kindness of a reliable friend connected with the War Department in this city, I send you the most extraordinary cachinnatory army general order of the late rebellion. The donor assures me that the late Secretary Stanton, after reading it, doubled up with violent laughter, and, with tears running down his cheeks, ordered Meigs to be brevetted, to take effect July 5, 1864—and it was done. It will be fully appreciated when I record, what is well known among military men here, that General Meigs is the vainest and most pompous officer in the United States army, and for this reason has the soubriquet of "Pompey" Meigs. And when the brevet lived the order was suppressed, and every copy on which friendly hands could be placed was destroyed. One, however, remains to garnish history, and here it is:

HEADQUARTERS MEIGS' DIVISION,
DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—By direction of Major General McCook, General Rucker's brigade is relieved from duty in the trenches, and will return to Washington, where its members, who are civilians in the service of the Quartermaster's Department, will resume their duties.

The brigade will march this evening as soon as Brigadier General Rucker, commanding, can make the necessary dispositions.

The position will be occupied by the reserve brigade.

Brevet Major-General Meigs, Quartermaster-General, commanding the division, takes the opportunity to thank the soldiers and the civilians of the Quartermaster's Department for the alacrity and zeal with which they organized to defend the capital insulted by traitors.

The rebel army, under tried and skillful leaders, has looked at and has felt of the Northern defenses of Washington. These looked ugly, and felt hard. They left their dead unburied, and many of their wounded on the way by which they retired.

They will not soon again insult the majesty of a free people in their nation's capital.

Under instructions from Major General Augur, commanding the Department of Washington, the command of the division is relinquished to Brigadier General Paine, U. S. Volunteers, senior officer commanding.

[Signed] M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General and Brevet Major General.

Official:
[Signed] WM. PAINTER,
Major and A. A. A. G.

What a Dream Did.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* soberly narrates the following as a fact: "A gentleman of high social position, living in this county, has a son engaged as a clerk in a large mercantile house in Omaha. A few weeks ago the father received a letter from his son to the effect that he had been robbed of $5,000 belonging to his employer, while returning from a collecting trip into the country. The father was naturally troubled by the intelligence, and when he retired to his room for the night he lay awake for some time thinking of the unfortunate occurrence. At last he fell asleep, and, as it seemed to him, he was sitting by a table in a bed-chamber of — Hotel of Omaha, listening to the conversation of two young men who were recalling the particulars of a robbery in which they had just been concerned, while they counted over the proceeds of the same with an exultant air. Learning the number of their room he descended the stairs, consulted the registry, fixed their names in memory, together with the date under which they were written, and then awoke. He immediately wrote a letter to his son, requesting him to call at the — Hotel, look at the register, and if he found the names of John B. Wilson and James Frank inscribed on its pages, under the date of November, to have the parties found, arrested, and charged with the theft of the $4,000. The son followed the directions, and from a letter received by the father yesterday, we learn that the said John B. Wilson and James Frank were arrested at the said hotel, and that they confessed to the felony; that $3,812 of the lost money was recovered, and that the offenders had been sent to the Penitentiary."

GARIBALDI ON MODERN FREEDOM.

Address to the Internationalists—He Discards Atheism, Defends the Rights of Property, and Believes in the Immortality of the Soul—His Views of Men and Monarchs.

From the Economiste di Roma.

CAPRERA, Jan. 8, 1872.

MEN OF FRANCE: A protracted and trying illness detained me from sympathizing with you in this public form when the despotic action of your leaders created a melancholy sequence to the announcement of peace. We of common race should be aroused to sympathy whenever any of our great family are borne down by affliction, either socially or nationally. Troubles of a most grave character beset the present fortunes of your once proud and flourishing dominion. I do not refer to the terrible disasters which befel your armies in waging war against United Germany, for France would have recovered her lost strength with a rapidity at which the whole universe would marvel. I refer to the troubles engendered by the rulers of a false, insidious, and despotic Republic to which you have the misfortune of being subject. In the existence of that regime are involved lasting oppression and anarchy in France, and the gradual but inevitable decline of her once famous institutions. Do not wonder when I make an assertion which is at least true as to my personal conviction—that one part of those who govern you are the unqualified slaves of ambition, and the rest Imperialists of the highest degree, friends and partisans of the dethroned despot. Should these things continue, what may be expected for the future of your noble country? Are you free while the few whom you love best, and whose fate all the Republicans of the world regarded with hope, have been doomed to felons' graves? Are you free while universal prayers and supplications are denied, and the errors of distracted patriots are openly avenged in an hour of peace, and while France is yearning for the reconciliation of all her children? I would answer, emphatically, No! Nor will freedom come except at the hand of nature's own Republic, which will always grow strong by the spilling of its first martyrs' blood, so that no Monarch, Superior, or President of any caste will dare stay its onward course—I mean the International. And I would address you all as such, for I am convinced that the truest and best of the sons of France are in deep sympathy if not actually connected with that grand order of freemen. Fearing the future power of that organization, tyrants have craftily denied you many of the means which would render you qualified to realize its proudest objects. Had the followers of the ill-fated Commune been blessed with the worldly opportunities of those who are reared in the lap of Imperialism, France, even at this early hour of her resurrection, would be great and formidable; but the leaders of the Commune were few, and the ability of their adherents circumscribed; therefore, the Commune failed. It did not fail for want of principle, valor, or right; it yielded to death itself. Nor was it for the sake of civic insurrection that the Communists arose, or to rebel against lawful authority upon grounds of little importance. The Commune rose and fell for France. Let that be written upon your hearts and be your motto whenever you celebrate the memories of those who truly died for your country. Remember that your present Republic is the effect of force and necessity, not of the sincere wishes and principles of those who control it. It is but a false imitation of what the Commune demanded, and a puerile subterfuge to allay the injured feelings of Frenchmen. Then your vaunted freedom is exposed to the ridicule of those who have craftily cheated you. The only means left of waylaying this false Republican plot is to nurture the existence of the International, for therein rests the common freedom of your nation and of mankind. Elsewhere I will explain the influence brought to bear by that great society in the amelioration of the politics and social existence of Spain and Italy. Here I will confine myself to a few remarks in reference to the International Conference held at Basle in 1869. Then, my kinsman, Manfredi, arose and said: "I appeal to France, particularly, that she may bestow her sympathies upon this great body; for her nobles and royal adherents are growing as numerous as they are overbearing, while French workingmen are becoming as rapidly plebeian and depreciated." It is to the solicitude of that learned Internationalist that I partially attribute the great spirit evinced by the Commune in their first but unpropitious effort. The formidable standing of the Parisian International at that time ought rather to nerve you to greater successes in the future than render you demoralized by the gloomy records of the past. The International embraced all the elements which render Kings incapable of absolute power or despotic rule. Without its workmen what would any power be? Princes, nobles, and Emperors, would last no longer than the blossoms upon a tree from which the roots have been severed. Statesmen might rail at the winds, and the inheritors of baronial castles would pine away wondering at the worthlessness into which their great riches were dwindling. Is it not time, therefore, that the workingmen of France—and I will include those of the whole world—understood their power and claimed that which is naturally their own? Why should a few continue in all time to reap [illegible] millions' toil? Have not workingmen souls as great and as many capacities for learning and ruling as those whom they always serve without any requital save some miserable pay which is but the price of their lasting lowliness? Then, men of France, I will lend you my heart and soul, all my strength and influence, in the hour of your regeneration, should you resolve to become free. You may wonder that I do not refer to Italy. I will answer thus: For Italy I have no fear. her work is accomplished. The Italians are grateful to all, whether they sit upon thrones or wear the empty insignia of the nobility, who helped us to make Italy one and united. But you are ruled by men who served you at no time; men whose memories are full of subserviency to priests and monks, irrespective of the welfare of France—men whose lives are full of subtleties and chicanery, who never deserved the allegiance or popularity of the noble race to which you belong. The age of universal freedom is at hand in spite of stalwart monarchies and Imperial rulers. Particular honor and sympathy for any one great man will always be approved of, but the genius of education has forbidden me to kneel or crouch before a man for sake of the accident of birth which brought him the bauble of a crown. Science and enlightment are fast falling down the obstacles that lie between the men and monarchs, rendering the objects of life and human liberty, the gifts of genius and talent, the fruits of labor and morality within the grasp of all who deserve them. I defend the right of property because it almost invariably involves merit, without which society would be aimless and disorderly, and the immortality of the soul—a most wholesome doctrine—would be a far more comprehensible mystery than it now seems. But I make a distinction. I do not call that rightful property which has been wrung from the poor or appropriated by unjust influence. The Commune, once in power, will be able to discriminate in their practical disposal of this question, and reduce it to a just and equitable system. Discarding Atheism, I accept as most glorious all other theories of the original International. The theory of the existence of God cannot prove in any sense incompatible with the movements of the International, which is actuated by the very impulses given to men's souls by the great Creator himself. Men of France! in this century your sole hope of redemption from the hands of insidiously despotic temporizers rests with the powerful army of Internationalists, who will one day tone down the despotism and selfishness of all rulers and Governments to the essential requirements of modern freedom.

GUISEPPE GARIBALDI.

Bergh and Buffaloes.

From the New York World, Jan. 26.

Yesterday Mr. Bergh received the following letter from Colonel W. B. Hazen, of Fort Hays:

HEADQUARTERS FORT HAYS, Kan.,
Jan. 20, 1872.

H. Bergh, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Hoping to interest you, and through you the people of the country and Congress, would respectfully state that the extraordinary introduction of railroads into and across the wilds of our country has made the vast herds of wild buffalo of the plains accessible to all classes of people, and each year vast numbers are slaughtered for so-called sport, and a greater number by hunters for their hides, which net about $1. I have seen numbers of men this winter who have the past season killed 1,000 each for the paltry sum of $1 apiece, the carcasses being left to rot on the plains! The buffalo is a noble and harmless animal, timid, and as easily taken as a cow, and very valuable as food for man. It lives upon a short grass, which grows luxuriantly upon the high, arid plains of this middle region, that is, from dryness, unfit for agriculture. The theory that the buffalo should be killed to deprive the Indians of food is a fallacy, as these people are becoming harmless under a rule of justice. In view of these facts, I would most earnestly request that you use such proper influence as may be at your disposal to bring this subject before Congress with the intention of having such steps taken as will prevent this wicked and wanton waste, both of the lives of God's creatures and the valuable food they furnish. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Colonel Sixth Infantry, Brevet Major General United States Army.

Mrs. Laura Fair's Suit Against Her Mother.

From the San Francisco Post, Jan. 13.

A few months ago Dr. Trask, one of Laura D. Fair's physicians, brought suit against her to recover the amount of his fees. It was then discovered that she had assigned her money in trust to others, out of the reach of her creditors. Among these assignees her mother appeared as trustee for $16,000, and her daughter appeared for $8,000. Everything has gone on smoothly since then, until within a few days since; when Mrs. Fair discovered that her mother had drawn the interest on the $8,000 which had been tranferred to the child, and had deposited it in the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank. She also found that her mother intended to convert all to her own use. Last Thursday, Mrs. Fair, by the permission of Sheriff Adams, was granted an interview with her mother, and made a demand on her that she should return the $16,000. Her request was refused point blank, and the more she pleaded the more decided was the refusal. On being threatened with a lawsuit the mother flew into a passion which resulted in one of her hysterical fits. Mrs. Fair left her presence without accomplishing anything excepting the securing of the money in her little daughter's name from any interference by her mother. We understand that Mrs. Fair will immediately commence a suit for the recovery of the $16,000.

The New Russian Minister.

Baron Henry Nicholas d'Offenberg, the new Russian Minister to this country, is about 45 years of age, and is regarded as one of the ablest Russian diplomatists. He is a graduate of the Military Academy at St. Petersburg, and his writings on military affairs procured him a place on the general staff of the Russian Army, and some time after an appointment in the War Department, where he remained during the Crimean war. He was then attached to the Imperial household as Adjutant of the Emperor, and for several years directed the military studies of the two eldest sons of the Czar. In his thirty-sixth year he joined the Russian Legation at Constantinople, and remained thenceforth in the diplomatic service of Russia. The success with which he performed a number of difficult missions procured him rapid promotion. He was successively Secretary of Legation in Vienna, Diplomatic Agent in Paris and Berlin, and finally Consul-General at Bucharest and Political Agent of Russia in the Danubian Principalities.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Hilling vs. Drilling Corn---Corn After Corn---The Question of Drainage.

Disposing of the Old Crop of Stalks—Anticipated Changes—Shallow Planting.

How Shall We Cut Up Our Stalks or Husk Our Corn?---Village Stock-Growing.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 27.

HILLING VS. DRILLING.

1. Do you, in travelling among, and in your intercourse with, the farmers of Central and Southern Illinois, observe any tendency to regard with favor the change from *hill* corn to *drill*?

2. And, further, has your observation led you to form an opinion upon the probable advantages or disadvantages of either system? I mean solely in the items of *tending* and *comparative products*.

The planting, of course, can be done just as rapidly and well in one case as in the other; and I believe the leading styles of planters are now provided with an extra drill planting single grains one foot apart, as well as the other form of four to six grains three feet eight inches apart.

ED. L. W.

STIRLING, Jan. 18, 1872.

In answering the above questions we may as well have a little understanding in regard to how and why corn should be planted by any particular mode. The fact that it is planted in hills or in drills is only nominal, or, as the books have it, *prima facie*, evidence that it is the best, and we must go back to all the facts in the case in order to reach the bottom of the question. Only a small portion of our farmers plant their corn in drills; not that the other is the best or the worst plan, but from habit, or, rather, the want of habit. The most popular method of planting is in hills. People will tell you that it is desirable to cultivate both ways; and they are correct in this, under ordinary conditions; but there are also extraordinary conditions in which drilling is quite as desirable.

CORN AFTER CORN

has been the general practice in the southern half of the State; but a judicious system of rotation, in which clover and the grasses play an important part in changing this system to one more in accordance with the science of culture. During the winter, the stalks are broken down by the use of a long pole, to each end of which is attached a span of horses; or, when a railroad rail can be obtained, it is preferred. In the spring, when ready to plow, these stalks are raked into winrows and burned. This is not the best way in which to dispose of the stalks, but is the most common one. Several stalk-cutters have been invented, and some of them do good work; but the motion is a bad one for the team, from the dead, thud-like stroke of the cutter-bars when they strike the ground, to cut the stalks into lengths. My stalks were cut last spring with one of these, and I was much pleased with the operation, as it enabled me to plow under the stalks; but one of my neighbors, who cultivates corn by the hundred acres, finds that the long-continued use of the stalk-cutter is injurious to the team. This is the only instance in which a complaint of this kind has come to me; but it appears to have some foundation, though one that may be obviated. In this connection arises the

QUESTION OF DRAINAGE.

We cannot afford to tile-drain our land, as do the Eastern farmers, for the want of cheap tile and experienced land-drainers; but we must provide for the quick disposition of the surplus water that comes of our heavy rain-storms; and, in most cases, this can be done by dividing our corn-fields into lands of about four rods in width, and, in each plowing, back-furrow in these lands toward the centre, by beginning to plow at that point. In a few years the dead furrows will become so deep that the working of the land both ways will be a difficult matter; and here is where we meet the first difficulty in the hill-system of planting. A large part of our prairie land needs this system of drainage, until we can lay tile in these dead furrows, and return the soil to its original level. As fast as this system of drainage is adopted, so fast must we abandon the check-row system of planting, in order to work our corn-rows both ways. When we make a change, we do not always know where the change will lead. In playing tenpins, the knocking down of one pin throws it against another, or maybe half a dozen pins may fall as the result of the hitting of one; so, by indirection, we often accomplish more than at first sight appeared. In dispensing with the check-row system, we are compelled to change our system of culture; for, in order to work the crop but one way, with successful results, we must put the land in better condition; and to give the crop careful culture at an early stage of its growth, we must first dispose of the old crop of stalks with a stalk-cutter, we break them down lengthwise of the lands; if we use a Skinner riding plow, we break the stalks at right angles to the lands, so that the rolling cutter will cut them into short lengths, when the furrow-slice place them in the bottom of the furrow, and they are out of the way of the drill or cultivator. We are now ready to prepare the land for drilling. In case that it is a little rough on the surface, we first roll it with a cast-iron roller, if we have one; if not, a wooden roller must do this duty. The planter now follows planting in hills, or in drills, as the farmer may desire; but I am satisfied from experience that planting in drills, or rather half-hills, is the better plan. If in hills, the usual distance, say three feet nine inches, three to four grains should be dropped; no more than four, nor less than three; if in half-hills, at two feet, two grains. If we will drop just one grain at each foot, it would better divide the span; but I have seen no drill that would do that. Brown's Illinois corn-planter is one of the best, but with that I have failed in this respect. The motion in all the planters that I have used is too rapid at times, when the team starts up, to allow the grain to adjust itself to the small recess, and then it it is liable to leave a blank in dropping. Last year I used the Keystone planter, and planted in half-hills a part of my crop, with satisfactory results. The other part was check-rowed with a Howoth check-row planter, attached to the Keystone. This was well done in full hills, and was cultivated both ways, but with no advantage. In the preparation of the ground, both lots were treated alike, and, with the exception of the cross-working, had the same amount of labor applied.

We will now come more particularly to the

EARLY MANAGEMENT OF THE CROPS.

A few days after the planting, and when the seed had sprouted from half an inch to an inch, the two-horse harrow was put on, and the whole field harrowed in the most thorough manner. This gave it a smooth, well-pulverized surface, over which the roller was passed to give it the finishing touch. This stirring of the soil hastened the germination, and the blades soon appeared above ground; but it did more than this, for it destroyed all the young weeds that were starting up, and gave the corn a number of days the start of the next crop of weeds. This I call my first working of the crop, and, as the harrowing and rolling were in the direction of the lands, the dead furrows were not the least in the way, though they occupied the place of part of a row. When I came to the second working the corn was above the weeds, and, using a narrow-barred shield on my cultivator, the small weeds were covered with the fine earth, and thus destroyed, so that with same amount of labor as the part cultivated both ways, the crop was fully as free of weeds,—both pieces being clean. The crop was worked once with the harrow, and three times with the riding cultivator.

As we are liable to very wet, as well as very dry, seasons, more so than formerly, we must change our plans accordingly, and not follow in that routine, though very well adapted to other conditions, not only of climate, but of implements, but unsuited to the present; and the question now is, Shall we change the usual routine of corn-culture for something more in accordance with the science of culture as now presented; the changed condition of the climate, of the soil, and the new implements presented to our use? All reply in the affirmative, and the plan of planting corn in drills, or sub-hills, must of necessity come into general use on all of our clay prairie soil.

ANTICIPATED CHANGES.

We might give other reasons, that are not yet active, but will soon loom into sight. One of them is the change that will follow the no-fencing law. This will lead to smaller farms, and then these smaller farms will feed their stalks, not as at present, standing in the field, with their leaves frayed off by the wind, but cut up, cured, and housed, and fed under shelter, after passing through the cutting box, and perhaps with a little meal added. The Yankee, on his small farm, makes this thing pay, and I see no reason why the Yankee should make a better profit than we, while labor is as cheap with us as with him; and, if warm barns and cut feed will pay him, it will also pay us.

There is also another point that should not be lost sight of in the planting on these raised lands, and in the use of the roller, and that is the advantage of

SHALLOW PLANTING.

When the farmer anticipates a dry spell, he plants deep, in order to secure moisture for the seed; but he may be mistaken in his judgment on the weather, and a cold, wet period follow, when the seed will rot in the ground. On the other hand, he may apprehend rain, and plant shallow, and the seed be lost from want of moisture. The use of a roller on a finely-comminuted soil, when the seed is planted shallow, will ensure germination, whether wet or dry; for, in case of a cold rain, the grain is near the surface, and will be more free from water-soaking, and is in a condition to receive the first warmth on a favorable change of the weather; and, in a dry time, it is protected by the finely-comminuted soil, supplying moisture by capillary attraction. The system is one adapted to either a dry or wet season.

CUTTING AND HUSKING.

With this come two other questions: Shall we cut our stalks by hand, in case we use them for feed? or, shall we continue to husk the crop by hand, under the present system?

All of the machines for cutting the corn for shocking have been too expensive, and required too much power to move them. At the time of cutting up corn, it is very heavy, and the stalks being long, is rather awkward to handle; and then, too, when the knives strike a hill, the shock to the team is similar to that described in the use of the stalk-cutter; and, when we do get a machine that will do the work, the drilled corn, or that in the sub-hills of two stalks each, will be found the best adopted to the purpose.

No machine has been put into the field as yet to take the place of the hand-husking. At the State Fair in Chicago a machine was on exhibition that many practical farmers considered promising. But it was found too unwieldy and too expensive in cost of machine and power to move it, to be a success. The hill system also interposed a difficulty by presenting too many ears at the same time to the resistance. No doubt that on drilled corn it would have done better. We may yet have a cheap and efficient machine for cutting the hills ready for shocking, and also one for husking. Both would find plenty of takers, for both sytems of managing the corn crop will be in use for many years.

VILLAGE FARMING.

CASEY, Guthrie Co., Iowa.

You can do a great service to many in this region, by giving your ideas in reference to raising a few cattle and hogs under the following circumstances:

I am in business in a small village which has, and is likely to have for some years, large tracts of wild prairie contiguous. I have an acre-lot for stables, feeding purposes, etc. Can I buy calves at $10 each, feed them on hay at $4 per ton, fatten them on corn at 20 cents per bushel, doing all the work myself, and make anything at it?

Take, say, fifteen head. They could have plenty of range for the summer, without cost, and in winter be fed at the lot with good shelter, and water in abundance.

The hay is known as upland prairie and "slough hay"—the latter esteemed the best hereabouts.

If, from these data, you can show in THE TRIBUNE, where profit or loss will appear, you will confer a favor upon many readers who, like myself, are not farmers, but who like the care of stock, and would be glad to turn odd hours to good account. Yours truly,

C. E. W.

This kind of village farming without a farm is liable to so many new conditions that I should fear the profits might turn up on the unpleasant side of the ledger. If you have a taste for stock-growing, better put all your money and efforts in that direction, and buy a farm and stock at once. Village stock-farming can scarcely be reckoned among the amusements and profits of village life, beyond the keeping of a cow, the fattening of a pig, or the care of a small lot of chickens.

RURAL.

ROSECRANS ON MEXICO.

A Letter from the General—He Condemns Any and All Filibustering Attempts at Annexation.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

In the number of Nov. 18 (ultimo) of the *Two Republics*, a weekly published in the City of Mexico, I have just read with regret an ingenious sensational fiction headed "Annexation of Mexico," credited to your journal. My regret is two-fold.

First. That where my character ought to be so well known that an enemy could not mistake it, in spite of my well-announced and thoroughly adverse views, those whom I have a right to claim as friends make me appear as a sort of amiable filibuster on Mexican nationality. I am proud to say that I never sympathized with the filibuster spirit, for revolutionary propagandism or political annexation, which I regard as at best a compound of ignorant enthusiasm for what suits us and reckless disregard for what suits others. I modestly, but firmly, hold that when, as British colonies, we began the Revolutionary struggle, our claims to the rights of Englishmen or to those of self-government were just and reasonable, and am thankful that, after a seven years' contest, the mother country was obliged by treaty to concede the latter. But the more I know the cost of this right to us, the more sacred I regard it in other peoples, and especially our Mexican neighbors, obstructed in their progress, as they have been, and are, by adverse circumstances to which we have been wholly strangers. I am aware that many circumstances, by some called fortuitous, have favored our growth and progress, and that, notwithstanding, we have many evils in our system to get rid of before reaching the summit of perfection. But I think we have already made the nearest approach, on a large scale, to national freedom that has been seen in human history. It is because I so think that I deprecate, as hostile to our future success, the injustice of attempting to thrust our system upon others,—regardless of their feelings, their qualifications, of the rights of self-government, as well as at the risk of those crimes and injustices which always crowd the ways of violence and devour the accumulations of industry.

Second. I regret the announcement of imaginary schemes against Mexico, as I would having ghost stories told to my children, because they produce false views, excite boundless alarm, and cause needless suffering, while they decidedly damage solid interests, by hindering the growth between us and eight millions of immediate neighbors, of a commerce invited by proximity, similarity of political institutions, and manifold circumstances in which Cincinnati and the whole of the Mississippi Valley, no less than our manufacturers generally, have a deep interest. That the present condition of Mexico is unhappy as the past has been painful no one knows and appreciates more fully than intelligent and patriotic Mexicans of all parties—no one more readily admits than I do. But whatever the causes or remedies, filibustering annexation is not a remedy. Of one thing our people can be sure, eight millions of suffering people are too many to be destroyed or made prosperous or happy against their will, by any such agency. Eight millions cannot be led in the ways of peace, progress, and productive industry without their own consent and cordial co-operation. Nor will carpet-bag Government, however charming, evoke national wealth, consisting as it must of products of industry drawn from natural resources by human hands. I believe we have too many intelligent business men and statesmen who appreciate the full significance of this to render filibustering attempts to improve Mexico pecuniarily or politically successful to schemers in that line for pelf or power. I think the intelligence and consciences of our people decidedly favor a just, humane, and liberal policy of friendship toward Mexico as best for both countries. Under the reign of universal law, as under Divine Providence, a nation can no more escape punishment for its crimes than it can evade the force of gravity, and whoever loves his country is therefore bound to do what he can to keep it from ways which lead to quarrelling and fighting, as well as picking and stealing. This duty, at least, I am trying to fulfil.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Jan. 12, 1872.

Perils of Ballooning.

Professor Donaldson, the aeronaut, made another balloon ascension from Norfolk, Va., on the 18th inst., which came near being his last flight to the clouds. When at the height of one mile from the earth, and while performing upon the trapeze, Donaldson concluded that he would descend, and for this purpose pulled the valve cord to allow the gas to escape from the balloon. The valve did not open and he pulled again. It still remained closed, and there being no time to lose he pulled with both hands. Again a failure, and for the third time he gave a strong, steady jerk. There was a sharp hissing sound, as if made by the tearing of cloth, followed by a rushing noise, and he knew that the balloon had burst. It did not collapse, however, being prevented from doing so by the rush of air from beneath, but closed up at the sides. At this time the aeronaut was seated in the cross-pieces above the trapeze bar. The balloon leaned over to one side and descended with frightful velocity.

He says for the first time in his life he was frightened. In a short time, which seemed to him an eternity, the balloon struck the branches of a tree, and went crashing through the limbs. The ropes and trapeze bars catching the limbs somewhat diminished the rapidity of the descent, but still the velocity was terrific. Crushing through the branches, the balloon fell to the ground, the aeronaut landing on his back in a heap of briars. His pants were torn, and his legs lacerated by the briars, but beyond this he escaped without injury. His escape from a frightful death is simply miraculous. Rising from his thorny couch, Donaldson, still cool, and with nerves little shaken by his terrible mishap, took a survey of the situation. He had fallen on the edge of a swamp, near a field, five miles from Norfolk. On examining the balloon he found a large rent, extending from the top to the bottom. Rolling it up, he started for assistance, securing which, he next procured a conveyance and returned to Norfolk.

Diamonds.

The report by cable that two diamonds have been found in South Africa weighing one thousand carats each, evidently passed through the hands of some descendant of Baron Munchausen between the Cape of Good Hope and this city. The "Koh-i-noor," even when it first became the property of the British crown, weighed only 186 carats. The "Regent," which glittered in Napoleon Bonaparte's sword of state, weighed, before cutting, 410 carats. The "Star of the South" weighed in its rough state 254 carats. A diamond in Borneo, belonging to the Sultan of Matan, weighs 367 carats. The weight of the "Orloff" diamond, purchased by Catharine of Russia, is 195 carats. The "Austrian" gem weighs only 139 carats. When we compare the weight of the two stones reported by cable with the weight of these most celebrated gems of the world, the apparent extravagance of the story is increased. It is possible, of course, that the account is true that a pair of gems have bave been found which will eclipse in size all their illustrious predecessors. The old rule of estimating the value of a perfect diamond "in the rough" is to multiply the square of its weight in carrats by two, the result being its value in pounds sterling. This rule has varied at different times, and the value of diamonds has always been arbitrary and uncertain. The old rule, however, is the one now adopted in South Africa. The square of 1,000 is 1,000,000. Each of the diamonds reported would therefore be worth £2,000,000, or about $10,000,000.

THE APIARY.

The Old Bee-House of No Value—A New Bee-House, a Combination of Nature and Art.

Bee-Keeping in a Village—Some Rights that Pertain to Woman in This Pursuit.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Jan. 27.

A correspondent desires a description of a first-class bee-house. Bee-houses are supposed to be made of fine lumber, and some of them with no little architectural display. But the old-fashioned bee-house has been nearly discarded, or given place to one containing a combination of nature and of art. One of these I will describe. The pillars of this bee-house, or rather bee-temple, are of the stems of the forest-trees, that were taken from the nursery when of small size, and transferred to the lawn, or, rather, to make a more densely wooded border to it. Just outside is a shelter belt of arborvitæ, so closely grown that the wind cannot pass through it, and it breaks the rude shock of winter like a wall. In summer, the roof of this house is simply a canopy of leaves; while, in winter, the branches swaying in the wind, or made weird with frost, are all that is interposed to defend the hives from the descending storms. In summer, the floor is carpeted with blue grass, and the sides are vistas that lead out from among the trees to the orchard, which in May is sheeted in bloom and resounds to the droning music of the busy workers, that carry the pollen from flower to flower, and thus secure to the farmer the fertilization of his fruit, that gives better promise of a crop; out into the garden, among the strawberry-blossoms, and, when the sun shines, on long rows of vegetables, sweet-corn, early potatoes, and the raspberry that nestles under the drooping spray of a clump of larches; out into the pasture, white with clover-blossoms and forget-me-nots, when May and June are redolent with roses; and, later in the season, out to the buckwheat field, white with bloom, to make up for the yellow blossom that renders gay the river-bottoms in September, and from which large stores of honey are drawn. Then the stands for the hives are two feet high, and placed some distance apart, that the several families may be a little retired, so as not to interfere with each other. The lawn is kept closely mown, so that no undue amount of dampness shall reach the little mansions, or no rank weeds shall rise before the entrances. Such a bee-temple guards the hives from the sun, that might otherwise melt the wax, or drive the bees out for air, where they would hang in idle clusters, neglecting their duty. Then it breaks the force of the driving snow that might be forced into the hive. And the hot winds of summer are cooled under the shade, thus enabling the little workers to go on undisturbed with their tasks. The east side is open to the sun when it first comes forth to dry up the dew, and its slanting rays reach the entrance of the hives, to give joy to the inmates, making their temple dry, airy, and pleasant, not where indolence rears its home, but where the busy workers delight to bring nectar from the orchard, garden, and field, and to give up the surplus to the hand that has sought their comfort in winter and in summer.

It is difficult to take care of bees in the ordinary bee-house, nor is it of any consequence to the bees, beyond shelter from the sun and the driving storm; and for these there is nothing better than the shade of trees, and the protection that they afford in the time of storms. In a common bee-house, the air is often cut off from the bees, and, though out of the direct rays of the sun, they are stifled with heat, and a close, suffocating atmosphere.

With the old box-hives the bee-house appeared to be indispensable, but, under the new system are worse than useless.

BEES IN THE VILLAGE.

I once saw more than a hundred hives in a single village lot. They were under the shade of the fruit trees that nearly filled the lot. Each hive was separated from the others, and distinguished by a number. Near the village were large commons; for, at one time, it was supposed that the village was to become a large city, and hundreds of village lots had been laid off. But, at the time of my visit, these were free of houses and white with clover blossoms. The city had gone somewhere else, and the bees were having the advantage of it, and the owner sold tons of honey annually. The farms around were small, and on each the farmer had his little patch of buckwheat, while through the village ran a small river, along whose margin, in autumn, were patches of golden-rod, wild asters, and other autumn flowers. This was a nice place for the bees, and they made an income for this village-lot of no insignificant sum. The time of its owner was pretty fully occupied in their case; and no one had so many visitors as did our friend, and yet few had the courage to go inside, but stood leaning over fence or gate, and his apples, pears, and cherries were safe from foraging boys. Since then, I have been through many villages that appeared to have equal advantages, but I could only see now and then a few stands of bees. And when I think of so many young ladies who need out-door employment for an hour or two daily, I wish that they would consider to what profit they might turn this labor, so necessary to their health. The ambition to speculate in town-lots has left on the outskirts of all our cities and villages hundreds of acres of commons, and these commons are yellow with dandelions in April, and white with clover in May and June, while the yards and gardens are laughing with autumn flowers that fill up the measure of the honey season.

Thus the village maiden may make bee-keeping both a profit and a pleasure. There is no costly bee-house required—just the shade of the trees in the back-yard in summer, and a shelter of boards in the winter, with the daily looking after in the summer, and an occasional inspection in the winter.

I am an advocate for woman's rights—her right to good health, and her right to profitable employment. It is said that too much work makes Jack a dull boy. It is also true of young girls; too much kitchen-drudgery makes them envy the fashionable city girl, who apparently enjoys her life of idleness. But this is the other extreme; for too much play makes Jack a mere toy. Let us mingle, in good proportion, work and play. Let our overworked girls take bee-keeping for their recreation,—for the care of a few hives is certainly a pleasant recreation,—and give an hour each spring and summer day, in the glorious sunlight, looking after these interesting insects, who soon come to know you,—at least, you cannot fail to think so,—and whose labors you direct. They must be induced to build straight comb; for you want to take out frames at your pleasure, in order to see their condition, and to destroy their great enemy, the moth-worm. And then, later in the summer, the neighbors come after your surplus store of honey, and willingly pay a good price for it. With a little of this money, you can hire the washing and other heavy work done, and you are thus relieved from the continued drudgery of the house. But, to those in delicate health, such labor, and such going out into the sun-light after the dew has left the grass, and the morning air coming through the orchard, so pure, so sweet, so refreshing, is so beneficial, that I wonder that it has not been laid down in the *materia medica* as the one sovereign remedy for the up-building of woman's health, for it is the only thing that brings back to the cheek the roses that the shadows of the house have faded out.

There is no reason why this needed and healthy employment should be confined to my young-lady friends, for there are many married ladies who would be vastly benefited thereby. In fact, bee-keeping may properly be called a feminine employment, though, like many others of our employments, it has been monopolized by the lords of creation, and it is now time that we compel them to yield it back to the rightful owners. Now is the time to consider the question, for this is the time to make the necessary preparations; for spring is now just in the offing, marching over cotton-fields, and will soon reach the prairie, where bud, and tree, and blossom will be joyous, and invite us out to the beautiful, to give a new lease of life.

ELLA.

The Wife of Fisk.

Boston Correspondence of the Providence Press.

The excitement attending the Fisk murder has nearly died out. It was nearly as great here, where the deceased was well known, as in New York. Mrs. Fisk has resided in a stylish house in Chester square for some years, and thither her husband has generally come once a week, arriving by the Fall River Line Sunday morning, and returning to New York Sunday night. It became a matter of inquiry, a year or so since, whether Fisk himself lived in Boston or New York, the inquiry being instituted by the internal revenue officials, and it was finally ciphered down that his legal residence was in New York, and in that city he was called upon to make his income returns. When he was in the dry goods firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., he and his wife boarded at the Tremont House. Subsequently, or perhaps it was while he was still connected with that firm, he bought the house in Chester square. He and Mrs. Fisk visited Europe some years since, and Mrs. Fisk, accompanied by her friend, Miss Fanny Harrod (who was formerly a school-teacher in this city), and Mr. A. J. Pollard, Fisk's express agent here, made a second European tour last summer. There was no estrangement whatever between Mr. and Mrs. Fisk, as would have seemed natural. The latter has lived in expensive style, her husband furnishing the money. Her stylish carriage is well known in our streets, and it is the same in which the Colonel was wont to ride when he was here. In the course of his Sunday visits he transacted an immense amount of business, after holding a continuous levee at the house in Chester square. It was currently reported some years ago that the deceased had placed in trust for his wife a considerable sum of money, to guard either one or both against a "rainy day." This sum was variously estimated from two to three hundred thousand dollars to a million dollars. The trustees were said to be well-known Boston gentlemen. When Mrs. Fisk was recently in Europe, a most extravagant article appeared in an American journal published in Paris, describing the expensive wardrobe she was said to have purchased abroad. No Queen was ever arrayed half so gorgeously as the fanciful writer sought to array Mrs. Fisk. How much truth there was in the article, which was extensively copied in this country, Bostonians have no means of knowing, for the lady dresses no more extravagantly than scores of our fashionable ladies, although she has always been remarkable for her taste and elegance in dress. She has been a constant attendant at the theatres, and, during the run of "The Twelve Temptations" and the opera bouffe, both of which which were managed by her husband, she sat in a private box night after night.

MORE TRICHINÆ CASES.

Another Family Attacked with This Mysterious and Terrible Disease—A Man and His Wife in a Critical Condition—Smoked Sausages Again.

From the Cleveland Herald, Jan. 27.

The recent death of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martens, on Superior street, from *trichina spiralis*, is fresh in the minds of our readers. We are called upon to record adother case, similar in every respect, in which a fatal result is not unlikely to ensue. The victims are Mr. and Mrs. Reise, living at No. 12 Belden street, a short distance from St. Clair, between Case and Willson avenues. They were taken sick two weeks ago, both at the same time. No suspicions were at first entertained of what is now unquestionably believed to be their disease.

Within the past few days the attending physician suspected *trichinæ spiralis*, and Dr. Lueke, who was familiar with the Martens cases, was called in. He found the symptoms and condition of the patients almost precisely identical with those of Mr. and Mrs. Martens. Ascertaining that they had eaten smoked sausage, prepared in the same way as in the other case, he subjected portions of the sausage to an examination under the microscope, which resulted in the discovery of trichinæ, leaving no doubt as to the character of the disease from which the patients are suffering. It is feared the disease has so far advanced that nothing can be done to arrest its progress. If the taking of trichinous pork into the stomach could be known at once, its effect could be easily counteracted, but nothing is developed to give the slightest indication until the insidious, minute parasites have worked their way into the muscles of the system, thereby creating the disease. Hence the difficulty of its treatment, medical science having as yet discovered no remedy that can stay its mysterious and fatal ravages.

The facts in this case are that a few weeks since Mr. Reise killed a pig that he had fattened himself. In making up his supply of "bologna" he had not a sufficient quantity of the kind of meat he wished to use for that purpose, and bought a piece on the market. It was the latter that played the mischief, a microscopic inspection of portions of the home-fed animal showing that to be entirely free from trichinæ. Eight or nine days after eating some of the sausage containing the meat got from market (about the same length of time as in the Martens case), Mr. Reise and his wife were taken sick.

The fact that the whole of this infected carcass was undoubtedly sold out to pork-eaters in this city, and probably digested long ere this, is not a pleasant subject for reflection. If the meat was well cooked it will doubtless never be heard from, as that is the only safeguard. Mere smoking or drying don't seem to bother the trichinæ any; they rather like it. In the language of Patrick Henry, we "know not what course others may take, but as for" us we have gone back on "bologna." Its seductive allurements we shall hereafter regard with supreme indifference. It isn't from the fear that its contents may be of canine origin, for, indeed, dog is good so long as a person don't know it. We saw through a microscope some of those wriggling trichinæ, and that is why we "schwore off."

The children of Mr. Martens are still in a dangerous condition, it being uncertain whether they will recover. A brother of Mr. Martens and his wife are also sick with the same disease, making eight cases, including the recent ones.

The Demoralization of Mexico—Popular Desire for Annexation to the United States.

Washington (Jan. 24) Despatch to the New York Evening Post.

An army officer stationed on the frontier of Texas writes here under the date of the 12th inst. that he has just returned from a visit to the interior of Mexico, and that he found the country in a very unsettled condition. The people are almost in favor of immediate annexation to the United States. In every part of Mexico uprisings against the Juarez Government are daily occurring, and the authorities have not strength enough to crush them out. The result is that the system of bushwhacking prevails in favor of twenty or more petty leaders. In many cases troops were sent to put down these insurrectionists, but they have joined the insurgents. A feeling of distrust as to the ability of the present Government to stop these disorders prevails everywhere, and the people are, therefore, looking to the United States for protection and help to save the country from going to utter ruin and falling into the hands of robbers and plunderers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Transforming the Complexion.—The transformations produced by Hagan's Magnolia Balm are quite as astonishing as any scene on the stage of a theatre. That famous beautifier, transmutes a sallow, peaky looking complexion, into one in which the lilly and the rose vie for admiration, and imparts to a dry, harsh skin, the softness of perfect loveliness. Tan and freckles, which country air and sunlight are pretty sure to produce, in spite of parasols and sun-downs, are completely obliterated by it; while it has a perfectly magical effect in banishing undue redness, blotches and pimples from the skin. When the lady who has used it to remedy her complexional defects looks in the mirror, she is equally astounded and gratified at the improvements in her appearance. Every blemish has disappeared; her neck, arms, and bosom, now rival in whiteness the snowy collar which enriches her throat, her cheek mantles with a peach-like bloom, and she is ready to invoke a blessing on the inventor of the article which has wrought such a delightful transformation.

The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, that Madame Porter's Curative Cough Balsam is an invaluable remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, and all diseases leading to consumption. Its virtues have been tested by thousands. Sold by druggists at 25, 50, and 75 cents a bottle. Ruckel & Hendel, Proprietors, New York City.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Burnett's superior flavoring extracts. Sold everywhere.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 27, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the twentieth day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 5461 to No. 10775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 13094 to No. 25635, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7965 to No. 16179, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27443, both inclusive.
$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 698 to No. 840, both inclusive.
$100—No. 5080 to No. 5991, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2484 to No. 2938, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11009 to No. 13150, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3403 to No. 4162, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.
$ 4,000,000
$20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of December 7 will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

BANKING.

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LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
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Receive Deposits.
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Address
"DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE.

ASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Notwithstanding the est of the Senate Foreign Relations Comee that the nomination of Mr. Hale as Asant Secretary of State might be withdrawn, chances are that it will not be complied with. ator Wilson has asked that it be retained for n, declaring that he understands the case can meet all charges which have been e.

THE CASE OF LEGATE.

ere is general surprise and disgust, among e who understand the case, at the manner hich Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell, of sas, have passed the nomination of the noto Legate upon the President for Governor of hington Territory. After securing the nomin by uniting in the Senate and insisting its confirmation they were able to secure it.

[To The Associated Press.]

CUSTOMS DECISION.

SHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Secretary of the sury affirms the decision of the Collector at illiren, in assessing a duty of 1¼ cents per lb rtain iron girders imported by S. J. Gage, of ity.

TIME OF ADJOURNMENT.

Dawes intends to call up the Senate resolu Monday, fixing the time for final adjourn, and urge its adoption. Heretofore he has s opposed fixing an early day for adjourn, but inasmuch as the Senate has attempted e cheap buncombe, he proposes to clinch atter and hold them to it.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

eral Butler finished his argument to-day e the Foreign Affairs Committee against the y clause in the Washington Treaty. A can of the committee shows that six are against clause, and three for it. Mr. Banks, Chair of the committee, will exert his influence in eral speech in favor of the fishery clause. ecretary of State is also working in its be

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

artial canvass of the Senate shows that the ortionment bill, as it passed the House, will ally adopted in the Senate.

THE VENEZUELAN OUTRAGES.

Chairmen of the Foreign Affairs Commit of both Houses have had a conference with ecretary of State relative to the relations en the United States and Venezuela. The action of the Venezuelan Government, in the vessels of the American Transporta ompany, together with the offensive atti they have assumed with regard to our against them, has induced several promi enators to impress upon the Secretary of he importance of dealing promptly with uela. It is probable that Congress will ise the President to demand, not only re but satisfaction, for repeated insults and es of faith.

CUBA.

propositions of Senator Blair and others, g to the purchase of Cuba, it is well under ere, are movements on their own responsi The Government long since, and more ly by General Sickles, ascertained that will not entertain any proposals for the e of Cuba, unless she could get five times he island was worth. It is believed that ir resolution originated with representa f the Cuban insurgents who are trying to the interference on the part of the United

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE CHARGES.

al prominent friends of the President in are urging him to take prompt action egard to alleged abuses in the New York n House, and to remove all parties who are with suspicion, thereby relieving himself odium, and breaking up the attempt of al capital being made by the Democrats.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

INGTON, Jan. 27.—The House met for gen bate, but few members being present.

ECK spoke in opposition to the telegraph He said he had been a member of the Committee of the last Congress on the sub then opposed both schemes reported. either party ventured to lay their project the House, he had thought that both had abandoned. Neither the President nor his aster General had recommended Govern control of the telegraphic system when ngress met on March 4. Now it was urged essity. The Senate Committee, too, was pet scheme, known as the Hubbard bill. tained, that the whole scheme was ffort still further to centralize onsolidate all power in Government at Washington; that the present Post General was an unfit depository of such s power; that his scheme would cost the at least $60,000,000 outlay to begin with, annual tax of $10,000,000 to sustain it; that d add at least 25,000 additional employes ,000 or 70,000 now drawing salaries direct the Treasury. He charged that the cost ervice here and in other countries had stated or concealed by the Postmaster to induce Congress to confer this power, with a great banking system, upon him. ed that already in England a censorship been established over telegraphic nication. He contended that it would be enever a political or other purpose re it. He claimed that while the proposed might suit in a personal government in , where railroads, stage coaches, and all ery were owned by the Government, the so long as we are a free people, always true here. He contended that Govern ight as well take control of railroads and companies as of the telegraph lines ses were as great and the monopolies as He reviewed the testimony of Messrs. Hubbard, and others as to the working system in Europe, and showed that ally considered was very little cheaper present system. He instanced the Bel the best managed and most economical European systems, and showed while the uniform charge in was 10 cents for an ordinary message, rage cost of each message to the Govern for an average distance of 50 miles, was Yet the Belgian telegraph was self while the annual excess of expendi over receipts in the whole European system by four millions. He contended that it was an attempt to deceive, which in Postmaster General to say that mes ould be sent from New York to San Fran 20 cents without enormous taxation on to sustain it, for the benefit of not over of 30,000,000, and these generally speci men able to pay. There was no demand change by the people using the telegraph ds were all run by telegraphic orders, lines could not be used if the secrecy boasted of under the proposed system, e obtained. He examined the Hubbard Committee, bill in detail, showing that scheme to save from bankruptcy a giant y. Returning to Creswell's report, he communication from Mr. Prescott, the of the Western Union Company, that the Postmaster General had not cost of the system in England truly. regretted to see the growing power of monopoly known as the Western Union Company, he did not know any remedy did not think that the remedy pro would do it. It was like jumping out of pan into the fire.

AWES replied to Mr. Beck, criticising the admission that he had no remedy for the great telegraph monopoly. ted that up to the present there was no of complaint against the manner in Western Union Telegraph Company inistered its great functions; that, per long as it remained under its present ent, there would be no good cause of , but he thought a remedy for possible agement ought be found. He was sorry his friend from Kentucky state that he remedy. He regarded the Hubbard tion as one tending at least to furnish a Not that he himself was in favor of it. no idea that he should ever be drawn to the scheme of the Postmaster General.

ECK, replying to the remark of Mr. said he thought this country was going worst corporation-ridden country in the but he was more afraid of the great cor known as the Government of the United an he was of any other.

s were also made by Mr. Wells, of , in favor of the organization of the erritory of Oklahama; by Mr. Town Pennsylvania, on the protection of home by Mr. Coghlan, in support of the preserving the public lands for the poor, and by Mr. Duell on the system of land warrants to soldiers and sailors of war.

Fires.

ILLE, Jan. 27.—A fire broke out this in the wholesale grocery store of Ewing Market street. The flames spread rapidity, and in a short time the whole —two four-story houses—was be It was impossible to remove the early all of which was destroyed. There seven hundred barrels of whiskey in burning of which added intensity to the house and stock of Noel & Plater, deal s and grain, next door south, were also Eastward the leather establishment of ndes and the agricultural implement A. M. Ferrian & Co. shared a like Prompt measures were taken by the partment to suppress the flames, but made too much progress to be arrested above-named houses were destroyed. ses, including houses, will scarcely fall ,000. The losses on stocks are esti follows: Ewing & Co., $32,000; A. M. & Co., $21,000; I. Lumsden & Co., $13,000; Plater, $6,000 on buildings; W. S. Eakin, Co., $15,000; Wessel Perrine, $5,000; Noel $4,000. The following are the offices and of insurance: Ætna, of Hartford, $900; Nashville, $2,000; London, Liverpool $24,500; Franklin, $12,500; Queen, North British, $16,500; Georgia ental, New York, $2,000; State, $2,000; Commercial, Nashville, $14,000; New York, $3,000; Tennessee Marine, The engines are still employed throwing keep the flames down.

Ill., Jan. 27.—J. M. Philips' wharf-boat narrow escape from destruction last night. of the office caught fire, and gained con headway, when a stream of water, from the hose of the steamer Thompson tinguished it. The loss is trifling.

Jan. 27.—The business part of the Abbeville, in this State, was desolated Friday of last week. Among the build umed was the Court House, the Marshal stores of J. Knox, Trowbridge & Co., Request, and Kapshan & Sklarz; also, establishments of L. H. Russell, Chris son, J. Knox, and Lee Russell, together smaller buildings on the two squares by freedmen. Loss about $80,000; in to $12,000. The Clerk, Sheriff, Judge lost many valuable papers.

N. Y., Jan. 27.—This morning Captain hotel at Richland, in this county, together with most of the furni barns and an out building. The loss insurance, $6,000. buildings in Oswego were also destroyed with a loss of some $4,000; partially

Jan. 27.—The stables and out-buildings Insane Asylum only were burned the main building being untouched.

Jan. 27.—A Quebec despatch says Beauport Lunatic Asylum was burned on 25th instant. Some 750 lunatics Asylum when the fire commenced, are reported lost.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Richards, a prominent citizen of Ster died in that city on Friday evening.

body of an unknown German, about 35 was on Saturday found suspended near Kenosha, Wis. Deceased is came from Milwaukee or Chicago, and An inquest was held, will be retained until Monday identification.

Henry, a mill-owner of Indianapolis, with his wife, was driving out to his residence, west of that city, on Friday night, and while crossing the Bloomington Railroad was run into by the incoming train and received a serious injury. His wife was also badly hurt. The carriage was shivered to atoms.

—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, a man named Hogan caught his head in the machinery of a paper mill, and his brains were scattered about the floor.

—Tom Allen and Mike McCoole met at St. Louis yesterday afternoon, to arrange a fight, but it fell through, because Allen refused to fight for less than $2,500, and McCoole for more than $1,000.

—The deaths for the week by small-pox at Philadelphia were 177—a decrease of 32. There are still 100 cases.

—James W. Henry, the noted turfman of Boston, was thrown from his carriage on the mill-dam, while racing, and, it is feared, fatally injured.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—The House was rather thin this morning, and, therefore, went into the Committee of the Whole, where scanty members are of no consequence.

An attempt was made by Messrs. Roberts, of Pekin; Richardson, of Quincy, and Lee, of Peoria, to get up the bill introduced by the former, to secure to the cities of this State a proportionate representation in Boards of Supervisors. That which was once true of Chicago and Cook County, is true of Quincy and Adams, Springfield and Sangamon, Pekin and Tazewell, and other cities and counties. The effort to secure the consideration of this measure failed, owing to the opposition of the country members, who look on this as an attempt to deprive them of the power of managing county affairs, and of imposing taxes. They do not believe in the doctrine of the connection of taxation and representation.

The House then took up the act in regard to the descent of property, and spent the principal part of the forenoon on it, there being much discussion as to how much a surviving wife or husband should receive, and whether the present dower system should be done away with, and the survivor given an estate in fee simple of one-third of the realty. This matter of doing away with dower was discussed at length, and many seem to be in favor of getting rid of something whose special use seemed to be to cloud land titles. Since the House was exceedingly thin this afternoon, it was deemed advisable not to continue with this bill, and, therefore, the subject went over till next week.

The Administration list of candidates for State Officers to be nominated next May, is partly made out. It is headed by Governor Oglesby, whose willingness to run against Governor Palmer, who a candidate for renomination is not yet publicly announced. General B. J. Sweet, of Chicago, is to be State Treasurer, and Lippincott is to be reelected Auditor. The persons who are to be nominated for other State offices such as Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, have not yet been officially designated, but soon will be. This nomination for Governor seems to be intended to heal the grief of the last Senatorial election, and that for Treasurer to cure differences in another quarter.

The Senate to-day ordered its Revenue bill to a third reading, with only two votes against it, and it will be passed early next week. In debates on this bill many changes have been proposed, but no amendment has been adopted which is in any respect material, and the principles of the bill have not been changed in the slightest degree.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 27.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Messrs. Bangs, Bishop, Bush, Carter, Donahue, Epler, Flagg, Hampton, Hunter, Jewett, Kerr, Langley, Reddick, Starne, and Williams.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REVENUE BILL RESUMED.

Mr. STREVELL called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to strike out the oath required by the bill, and to insert the constitutional oath.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said that the Constitution contemplated but one oath for all officers, and was intended to prevent the Legislature from prescribing numberless forms of oaths.

Mr. McNULTA coincided with the opinion advanced by Mr. Underwood.

Mr. PIERCE moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost—yeas, 4; nays, 27.

The motion to reconsider was carried by a decided majority.

Mr. Whitney's amendment was lost.

Mr. CRAWFORD offered an amendment, striking out Section 74, and inserting the constitutional oath. Adopted.

A large number of unimportant amendments were offered by Mr. Whitney, all of which were rejected.

After the adoption of an amendment, by Mr Washburn, authorizing a new assessment when the old assessment is deemed too high or low, Mr. Harlan moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

COPYING RECORD BOOKS.

Mr. ALEXANDER introduced a bill to provide for copying old and damaged record books.

After which no quorum appeared, and the Senate adjourned to Monday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REFERRED.

The Justice of the Peace bill was referred to a Special Committee

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to amend the general act of incorporation of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies for improving the breeds of domestic animals, and it was ordered reported back, with a recommendation that it pass. It was reported back and ordered to a third reading.

RULES.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to suspend the rules, to make his Legislative bill the special order for Thursday.

It was lost.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole again.

Mr. ROBERTS moved to take up his bill to regulate the manner of electing Supervisors, intended to give cities proper representation in those Boards.

The motion was lost.

The act in regard to the descent of property was taken up, the pending question being Mr. Koerner's amendment, to give a widow, where there are no children, not the whole, but one-third, of the personalty.

Mr. BRISCOE offered an amendment to give her the whole realty and personalty.

Mr. NELSON offered a substitute, letting the real estate of the wife go in fee simple to her descendants, subject to the life estate of the husband, and the real estate of the husband go to his, subject to the wife's right of dower.

The question was discussed at great length.

Mr. Nelson's substitute was lost.

So was Mr. Briscoe's, and so was Mr. Koerner's, and the clause was adopted.

Mr. SHAW then moved to amend the next clause, so as to give a widow, instead of a dower, an estate in fee of one-third of the real estate of the intestate.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Jan. 27.—In the Senate, bills were introduced to-day to punish the maker of mortgages in certain cases, and to make an additional appropriation of $200,000 for the Insane Hospital at Independence.

A joint resolution and memorial to our members of Congress, in relation to the regulation of commerce by railroads; instructing the Secretary of State to furnish the Chicago Law Institute with copies of all reports and session-laws in his hands, all of which were referred to the appropriate Committees.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the consideration of the bill providing for the repeal of the law which enables townships, cities and towns to vote aid to railroads, elicited a lengthy discussion. After several amendments, further consideration was postponed until Tuesday next. The friends of the bill intend to push it through before the recess, which commences Thursday next.

In the House the Committee on Ways and Means presented a report on the cost of publishing the laws and bills in book form, and a substitute for the bill, cutting off all provisions for publishing the laws in papers, passed on file.

Bills were introduced and referred to the proper Committees, to prevent the manufacture and sale of dangerous illuminating fluids; to protect feeders of stock. This bill makes it unlawful for any person to discharge fire arms in any field or yard in which cattle or stock of any kind may be feeding; prohibiting Clerks or Deputy Clerks of the District or Circuit Courts practicing as attorneys or solicitors in such Courts, and preventing them from holding the office of Justice of the Peace, and for the satisfaction of mortgages. The bill provides for the acknowledgment of the amount paid in satisfaction of mortgages on the margin of the record, under a certain form, with the fact of such payment acknowledged by the Auditor under the seal of his office.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—The Kentucky Senate to-day passed the bill chartering the Cincinnati Southern Railway. The vote stood 109 to 109, Speaker Carlisle giving the casting vote in favor.

The House of Representatives to-day passed a resolution appointing a Committee of six, with the Speaker of the House as Chairman, to invite the Grand Duke to visit Frankfort, and tender him and his suite the privilege of the Hall of the House during their stay.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—In the House, this morning, a bill was introduced to forbid, under heavy penalties, persons from placing nauseous substance in any running stream, spring or well used for domestic purposes.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Both houses of the Legislature have unanimously passed a bill authorizing St. Louis to issue $1,885,000 bonds for the extension and protection of water works.

Republican Convention at Fort Wayne.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 27.—The County Convention held here to-day nominated thirty delegates to attend the Republican State Convention. Colonel R. W. Oakley, of this city, was recommended to the State Convention as a candidate for Treasurer. Colonel R. S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne, was recommended to the District Congressional Convention as a candidate for Congress. Resolutions called the attention of the Republicans of the Ninth District to the advantages this city has of hotels, halls, and railroad accommodations over other cities in the district, and asked that the next Congressional Convention be held here. The Congressional Nominating Convention has never been held in Fort Wayne, and it is believed her claims will be recognized in the approaching Convention.

Claperton and Wright.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 27.—Alexander Claperton, who was arrested at Ft. Scott, on Jan. 14, for defrauding the Government while acting as Indian Pension Agent at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, under General W. W. Wright, was to-day taken before the United States Commissioner and his case continued for twelve days. General Wright sent despatches to W. G. Coffin, of this city, to-day, stating there was no indictment against Claperton, and to secure his release and go his bail if necessary. Later in the day the United States Marshal received a telegram from the District Attorney in New York, saying that a certified copy of the indictment against Claperton and a bench warrant had been forwarded by mail. Claperton is the main witness against Wright in his Indian difficulties. It is expected an attempt will be made to secure the prisoner's release on *habeas corpus*.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The bank statement was unfavorable, showing a net loss of $1,705,900. The banks now hold $9,225,725 above the 25 per cent required by law. The following is a comparison of the average of the past and preceding weeks:

LOANS.	
January 20	$279,032,900
January 27	280,881,000
Increase, difference	$1,848,100
SPECIE.	
January 20	$27,695,300
January 27	25,240,200
Decrease, difference	$2,455,100
CIRCULATION.	
January 20	$28,371,200
January 27	28,288,900
Decrease, difference	$82,300
DEPOSITS.	
January 20	$220,361,500
January 27	221,074,200
Increase, difference	$712,700
LEGAL TENDERS.	
January 20	$45,489,560
January 27	46,333,300
Increase, difference	$918,500

MONEY

opened easy, but was more active toward the close. It was reported that artificial means to tighten the market were used by those conducting the upward speculation in gold. The closing rate was 7 per cent.

GOLD

opened at 109¼, and advanced on heavy purchases by Wall street parties. The business was larger than for some months past. Some of the foreign bankers are short of Government bonds and long of gold, but their position is likely to be reversed at any moment. Some of the speculators are bulling gold to depress prices in the stock market. The price advanced to 109¾, and closed strong at that figure. The rates for carrying were 4, 3, 3½, 5, 7, and 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong, on a moderate amount of business. Some of the foreign bankers seem disposed to make speculative sales, their operations covering both the home and foreign markets. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102⅜@102½, and Unions at 92@93 for firsts, 82¾@83 for land grants, 87¼@87½ for incomes, and 37½@38½ for stock.

THE STOCK MARKET

was heavy, and there was a general decline in prices. There were indications that the speculator who sold, on Wednesday and Thursday, between $80,000 and $100,000 shares of stock, which he bought soon after the Chicago fire, is about entering on a bear campaign. He controls almost completely the Hannibal & St. Joseph stocks, and used them effectively this afternoon to break down the remainder of the market. The shares fell off 2¼ to 4½ per cent; the common stock declined from 51½ to 47½, and closed at 48, while the preferred stock declined from 66½ to 64¼, closing at 65. At the final close there was a firmer feeling in the general market, and a slight recovery from the extreme depression of the afternoon.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for flour opened very dull, but heavy for the low and medium grades, under the less favorable news from Liverpool; but large holders declined to yield to sell freely. At the close the market was quiet but steady. Holders of wheat were generally firm. Prices were above the views of shippers, and business was light. The demand was fair for milling. Corn was quite active and firm; the demand was chiefly for export, though fair for the trade.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE QUESTION OF POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—In the suit brought by Sheldon against ex-Collector Murphy to recover a political assessment of two per cent on his Custom House salary, the complaint has been dismissed on the ground that the assessments were voluntarily paid. Murphy testified that assessments had been made; that in some instances he had repaid money.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

The Produce Exchange held a meeting to-day in regard to the strike of coopers. A Committee was appointed to take steps to have the law changed so as to make illegal combinations having a depressing effect on trade.

THE PANORMO TRAGEDY.

The men arrested on suspicion of having murdered Prof. Panormo, after a hearing to-day, have been committed. There is no positive evidence yet as to who the murderer is.

INSURANCE COMPANY DISSOLVED.

The Yonkers and New York Insurance Company has been judicially dissolved.

INJUNCTION.

The Adams Express Company has been enjoined, at the suit of Bunce, from parting with 122 shares of Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad stock, pending the litigation.

THE SMALL POX.

Twelve small-pox cases were reported yesterday. There have been five deaths since yesterday, and twenty-six during the week. The disease has has broken out in a few places on the line of the Harlem Railroad.

SAFE ROBBERY.

The office of the Pittston Coal Company was robbed last night, the robbers gagging and binding a watchman while they smashed the safe, from which they obtained about $2,000.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN,

who is in the city to-day, says that he signed the bill legalizing the action of the anti-Ring Grand Jury, in obedience to the will of the Legislature, though against his judgment as a lawyer. He believes the act will be decided unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Thos. Hicks was dragged from his bed and beaten almost to death, last night, in Brooklyn, by some unknown ruffians.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

In the shooting match at Fordham, to-day, only 14 out of 26 entries appeared. Eight birds were trapped for each. C. Palmer was ahead, killing 8; the shooting was generally poor.

C. Palmer won the first prize at the pigeon-shooting match for the silver cup at Jerome Park to-day.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The elections for primary meetings of the Reform Democracy were held throughout the city last evening. In some districts the Tammanyites succeeded in getting their names on a successful ticket. Everything passed off quietly.

A VETO EXPECTED.

It is believed that the Governor will veto the Audit bill, which has just passed the Legislature, on the ground that the bill does not provide that the Board of Audit shall include elective officers.

MISS MANSFIELD.

A morning paper asserts that Helen Josephine Mansfield is in this city, and, consequently, was not assailed by ruffians of Boston yesterday.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Caleb Cushing states that in his opinion the Geneva arbitration of the Alabama claims will result in a satisfactory settlement without any difficulty.

INSANE SUICIDE.

An insane man yesterday drowned himself by jumping from a ferry-boat into the East River.

COMMISSIONS.

Testimony taken at Albany shows that one Southwick got a commission of twenty-five per cent for work that he procured for the State Printers, and that Terwilliger received commissions.

BANK STATEMENT.

The statement of the Receiver of the Market Savings Bank shows liabilities of $960,000, with only assets of $572,000. Bonds were found in the safe altered largely by Conklin, the absconding Secretary.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions to-day presented several minor indictments, and then had their time extended another week.

STREET BROKERS.

The Stock Exchange this morning adopted a rule imposing a fine on a transaction of $50 or upwards made on the street after 5 o'clock in the afternoon and on Saturday after 4 o'clock.

PRISON REFORMERS.

The Prison Reform Association met this morning, and elected H. Seymour President, J. G. Blaine and T. Lieber, Vice Presidents, and E. C. Wines, Secretary.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

Brick Pomeroy was this morning sued for $25,000 damages for a breach of promise of marriage, by Sadie Wilkinson, of New Haven, she charging that he promised to marry her in 1866.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House Investigating Committee have adjourned till next Wednesday. The Committee goes to Washington to-night.

THE HORNET.

Captain Brown, of the merchant service, who was sent out by the owners of the Hornet to bring that vessel to an American port, arrived here to-day from Baltimore, to which port he had navigated the Hornet. He has made his report to the Navy Department, and states that during his passage he saw no Spanish war vessels and met with no disturbance.

MURDER.

Henry Hepner, a German, this afternoon shot his son, aged 18, killing him instantly. He then dangerously wounded himself. Intemperance was the cause.

The Grand Duke to be Invited to Cincinnati—Railroad Rejoicings.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—The Board of Aldermen having failed to authorize the Mayor to invite the Grand Duke Alexis, prominent citizens have to-day taken the matter in hand, with the intention of doing, in a private way, what would have been done had there been favorable municipal action yesterday.

The announcement that the Senate of Kentucky had passed the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill to-day, was received with great satisfaction here, though there has been no excitement. In Central Kentucky, despatches state there is great rejoicing this afternoon and evening. In Danville to-night, the town was illuminated, cannon firing, and a general jollification.

Condition of the Union Pacific Road.

OMAHA, Jan. 27.—The snow blockade on the Union Pacific Road seems to be increasing. The weather along the line west has been fearfully cold, with strong wind and snow. The train due at Cheyenne from the east to-day at noon, has not arrived there yet, and is reported snow-bound at Antelope Station. Trains that have been lying at Cheyenne for the west during the past week are there yet. Laramie reports that the train which arrived there a week ago to-day, bound east, and which left there yesterday for the east, behind the shovellers, is stuck in the snow at Harney Siding, a place where there is but one house and no depot; that the storm is increasing; it is colder than any day heretofore, and the snow is drifting badly.

Memphis & Paducah Railroad.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 27.—The following Directors of the Memphis & Paducah Railroad were elected to-day: John Overton, Jr., D. M. Henning, H. S. McComb, E. Norton, H. S. Rogers, Alfred T. Lacey, W. F. Norton, J. M. Ryan, and L. S. Trimble. E. Norton was elected President. The road, from Memphis to Covington, which is principally graded, was ordered to be completed at the earliest possible date, and it is expected that the entire road will be finished within this year.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The area of high barometer, with falling temperature and clearing weather, will probably extend from the Rocky Mountain stations eastward to the Mississippi Valley by Sunday night. Northwesterly winds, with falling temperature, will prevail on Sunday from Lake Superior to Florida, and westward. Rain will very generally cease but cloudy weather continue in the Southern and Gulf States. The area of lowest barometer will move northeast, with brisk winds, into North Carolina. Easterly winds, with rain, will extend from Virginia to New England. Southwest winds, with rising temperature, and, possibly, rain will be experienced on the lower lakes to-night, followed by westerly winds and falling temperature on Sunday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night, except, possibly, on the Florida coast.

FOREIGN.

France.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Assembly has adopted four clauses of the Merchant Navy bill.

The report on the commercial treaty with England was presented to-day, but not read.

It is reported that Thiers opposed the creation of a Vice Presidency.

A special despatch from Nice states that Minister Washburne gave a grand banquet to General Sherman on the evening of his departure for Italy.

The American squadron was ready to sail for an Italian port.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A London special states that the Emperor of Germany recommends Earl Granville, the British Foreign Minister, for the negotiation of the treaty suppressing the Internationale Society, principally by the rendition of all political refugees.

It is said that affairs at Versailles are threatening, the faction opposed to Thiers and the Republic growing bolder daily. A report is current that Bismarck is preparing a new invasion.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Duke of Newcastle declares that the Conservatives of England distrust Gladstone because he is believed to favor the abolition of the House of Lords, and tallies with the dangerous principles of Sir Charles Dilke and other disturbers of the constitutional order of things.

The Trustees of the Peabody fund have let out 500 houses, with planted grounds attached, at Bristol, to small families, in accordance with the directions of the late George Peabody.

Italy.

ROME, Jan. 27.—A Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has agreed to report in favor of a loan of 300,000,000 lire.

A new religious journal has been established here, which will oppose the dogma of infallibility. Pere Hyacinthe is to be one of the contributors.

Spain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A London special says that the Spanish Bourbons have agreed to support Alphonso, the son of ex-Queen Isabella, for the throne, the Duke of Montpensier to assume the regency until the Prince reaches his majority.

WISCONSIN.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Dinner by Governor Washburn—The Assembly.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—Mr. W. P. Towers, for nearly three years Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, has resigned, on account of inadequate compensation. M. R. Burton, who has taught successfully some time at Monroe, has been appointed Superintendent.

Governor Washburn gave a dinner, last evening, to the presiding officers and some members in each House of the Legislature, with two or three others.

Only some fifteen or twenty members of the Assembly, and half a dozen Senators, are remaining here over the Sabbath.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

Financial affairs continue rather quiet. In New York, the disturbance of confidence caused by the recent failure of savings banks has not entirely subsided, but confidence has been so far restored as to leave no anticipations of the failures of any more banks. Money has grown more abundant there during the past week, stocks are higher, and gold is about ⅛ of 1 per cent higher than at this time last week. On the whole, however, there are no important changes either in prices or prospects since last week.

In the local market, money continues abundant. The demand for bank accommodation is moderately active, but banks are taking all the first-class paper offered. There are no movements of currency in any direction to or from this city.

Exchange is rather weak, at from 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The following were the bank clearings for the week ending Jan. 27:

Monday	$2,882,481.70
Tuesday	2,550,777.66
Wednesday	2,176,262.45
Thursday	2,233,619.48
Friday	2,009,327.41
Saturday	2,257,904.85
Total	$14,226,073.55
Last week	16,939,858.72

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by C. Granville Hammond, No. 336 Wabash avenue:

Banks.	*Bid.*	*Asked.*
First National		
Fifth National	122½	125
German National	115	
Cook County National	100	105
Corn Exchange National	100	105
National Bank of Illinois	105	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Chicago City Railway	135	140
West Division Railway		145
Pullman Palace Car	110	115
National (Elgin) Watch		110
Northwestern (Babcock) Fire Extinguisher		101
Chamber of Commerce	85	90
SALES.		
$6,700 Northwestern Fire Extinguisher		100 to 103
$10,000 Chicago City Railway		135

The following were quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, as furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6s of '81	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called)	109½	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110¼	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '65	111	111½
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	111	111½
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112	112¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s	110	110½
U. S. currency 6s	114¾	115
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold exchange		109½
Sterling exchange, large drafts		109½@110
Gold and gold coupons	109¼	109½
Land warrants, 160s	175	185
Land warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip		173—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Gold opened at 109¼, sold up to 109¾, and closed at 109½@109⅝ and very firm. The dealings to-day were large. Loans were made at 3 to 6 per cent for carrying. The clearings were $37,000,000. The specie shipment was $550,069.26.

The money market was easy at 4@6 per cent.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Loans—increase, $1,848,100; specie—decrease, $2,455,100; circulation—decrease, $82,300; deposits—increase, $712,700; legal tenders—increase, $918,850. The statement is unfavorable, and shows a net loss of $1,705,900. The banks now hold $9,225,725 above the 25 per cent required by law.

Governments have not been very active; 5-20s of 1864, '67, and '68 advanced ⅛. The market closed strong.

State bonds were dull and steady, with but little or no change in prices.

Stocks opened firm, but very dull. But little business was transacted during the day. Reading was very strong. The market was heavy during the afternoon, and prices declined from ¼ to 1½ per cent on the general list, but Hannibal & St. Joseph shares fell off 2¼ to 4¼ per cent. Common stock declined from 51¼ to 47½, and closed at 48; while preferred stock declined from 66¾ to 64¼, closing at 65. At the final close there was a firmer feeling in the general market, and a slight recovery from the extreme depression of the afternoon.

Sterling, 109.

Governments:			
Coups, '81	115 5-8	Coups, '67	112 1-4
Coups, '62	110 3-8	Coups, '68	112 3-8
Coups, '64	110 3-8	10-40s	110 7-8
Coups, '65	111 3-8	Currency 6s	115
New	110 3-4		
State bonds:			
Missouri	95	Virginia, old	56
Tennessee, old	65 1-2	N. Carolina, old	32
Tennessee, new	65	N. Carolina, new	15 1-2
Virginia, new	58 1-2		
Stocks:			
Canton	81 1-8	N. J. C.	111 3-8
Western Union	72 1-2	St. Paul	55 3-4
Quicksilver	28 1-4	Do pfd	82
Adams Express	91 1-4	Wabash	74 1-2
W. & F.	58	Do pfd	86
American	60 7-8	Fort Wayne	97
United States	60 7-8	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	56 5-8	Do pfd	54
New York Central	97 3-8	Chicago & Alton	120 1-2
N. Y. Central Scrip	93 1-4	Do pfd	122
Erie	32	O. & M.	41 5-8
Erie pfd	66	C., C. & C.	89
Harlem	116 3-8	C., B. & Q.	138
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	90 5-8
Reading	114 5-8	Indiana Central	23 3-4
Mich. Cent	117 5-8	Illinois Central	130
Pittsburgh	92	Union Pacific stock	38 1-8
Northwestern	72 5-8	U. P. bonds	83 3-4
Northwestern pfd	91	C. P. 4o	102 3-8
R. I.	110 1-8		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		*Shipped.*	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,374	3,290	2,838	4,772
Wheat, bu	1,050	39,350	708	1,085
Corn, bu	70,820	78,927	32,677	7,938
Oats, bu	19,550	8,245	9,819	748
Rye, bu	2,680	1,870	760	
Barley, bu	4,090	5,850	3,724	814
Grass seed, lbs	147,050	22,548	60,330	19,640
Flax seed, lbs	....	276	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	11,430	94,530	10,210	19,043
Cured meats, lbs	66,270	6,812	1150,845	1193,730
Beef, brls	85	266	50	245
Pork, brls	338	535	251	510
Lard, lbs	210,020	88,569	440,260	221,700
Tallow, lbs	37,430	15,650	121,230	
Butter, lbs	45,565	30,740	20,670	10,910
Dressed hogs, No	3,798	3,994	1,203	2,083
Live hogs, No	8,804	11,014	3,143	2,820
Cattle, No	2,192	893	2,087	507
Sheep, No	1,980	1,351	....	696
Hides, lbs	177,340	134,431	125,338	77,650
Highwines, brls	273	355	267	625
Wool, lbs	182,790	10,080	26,920	6,440
Potatoes, bu	....	3,335	....	....
Lumber, m	683	165	283	818
Shingles, m	150	715	113	1,112
Lath, m	65	....	19	29
Salt, brls	....	350	1,310	463

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,349 bu wheat; 2,238 bu corn; 125 bu oats; 1,350 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 39 cars wheat; 183 cars corn; 20 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 8 cars barley. Total, 257 cars, or 104,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Jan. 27, '72.	*Jan. 20, '72.*	*Jan. 28, '71.*
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	21,398	23,680	29,340
Wheat, bu	41,675	94,475	215,392
Corn, bu	533,085	653,983	423,508
Oats, bu	119,888	137,012	68,242
Rye, bu	10,847	11,629	9,453
Barley, bu	33,295	62,523	22,040
Dressed hogs, No	27,078	24,799	28,080
Live hogs, No	57,118	94,228	63,926
Cattle, No	11,680	10,243	6,981
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	17,657	18,523	25,136
Wheat, bu	9,575	4,267	4,780
Corn, bu	286,874	183,279	38,334
Oats, bu	102,549	75,684	7,537
Rye, bu	9,257	8,845	782
Barley, bu	21,224	10,743	10,182
Dressed hogs, No	11,071	11,532	14,771
Live hogs, No	13,436	20,557	10,217
Cattle, No	7,739	7,304	4,334

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the week:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Beef, brls	828	195
Pork, brls	3,770	1,572
Lard, lbs	1,488,175	2,030,205
Meats, lbs	837,980	9,137,165

The produce markets were higher all round to-day, but rather weak at the advance. The first half hour was a rather active one; after that but little was done, buyers generally refusing to take hold at the improvement.

A resolution was offered on 'Change to-day by S. H. McCrea, for action on Monday, endorsing the bill presented in Congress to increase the salaries of letter carriers. It is understood that similar resolutions have been adopted by several other business bodies in various parts of the country.

Highwines were firmer and more active, judging from the sales reported, though most of the purchases were made yesterday afternoon, on the strength of a report that Peoria was stronger under an urgent demand. To-day the market closed with one or two buyers at 88½c, and nominal holders at 89c. Sales were: 150 brls at 89c; 1,400 brls at 88½c; and 450 brls at 88c.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand, both on local and shipping account, and averaged about 5c higher than yesterday. Buyers bid $5.00 early, but later paid $5.05@5.10 for good lots, and $5.25 for pigs. The demand subsequently fell off, and the market closed at $5.00 bid, and holders at $5.05. Sales were reported of 1,775 head.

Provisions were less active, but higher. Live hogs were early reported 10c per 100 lbs better, and mess pork at once advanced 10@15c per brl. with rather large transactions, but the demand was soon satisfied, and then the improvement was lost. Lard was in fair demand, and a shade firmer, at yesterday's outside quotations, an upward movement being checked by the report that the receipts of the week have been equal to about half the shipments. Meats were in fair request, and firmer, those for the English market being held ¼c higher, which somewhat checked the demand. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.80; do seller February, $12.85; do seller March, $13.05; do seller April, $13.30. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.80; do seller February, $8.80@8.85; do seller March, $8.95; do seller April, $9.10@9.15. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs; 5⅝@5¾c for short clear, and 8¼@8½c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5⅝@5¾c for short ribs; 6¼@6½c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¼c. Sweet pickled hams, 8¾@9½c. Bacon quoted at 6½c for shoulders, 7½c for short ribs, 7¾c for short clear, and 12½c for hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork at $12.80; 100 brls do buyer the month at $12.87½; 500 brls do seller February at $12.97½; 4,000 brls do at $12.95; 250 brls do at $12.90; 1,500 brls do at $12.85; 2,750 brls do seller March at $13.17½; 500 brls do at $13.10; 500 brls do at $13.07½; 500 brls do at $13.05; 2,000 brls do at $12.95; 500 brls do seller April at $13.40; 500 brls do at $13.35; 1,250 brls do at $13.30; 100 tcs lard at $8.80; 500 tcs do at $8.75; 250 tcs do (last evening) at $8.75; 1,500 tcs do seller February at $8.80; 1,500 tcs do seller March at $8.97½; 250 tcs do at $8.95; 2,000 pcs and 40,000 lbs green hams at 7½c; 2,000 pcs do 7c; 1,600 pcs do at 6½c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8½c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 80,000 lbs green do at 4c; 20,000 lbs do at $3.90; 200,000 lbs short ribs, seller March, at 6½c; 500 boxes short clear, seller February, at 6½c; 250 boxes do, seller last half of February, at 6½c; 170 tcs yellow grease at 6½c.

The following are the statistics of hog-packing at the principal points:

	To date.	*Same time last year.*	*Total last year.*
Chicago	969,105	847,489	913,087
Cincinnati	548,000	429,337	500,066
Louisville	309,512	242,135	262,135
St. Louis	340,000	262,327	305,600
Milwaukee	226,000	195,164	241,000
Indianapolis	130,000	92,000	105,000
Peoria	85,000	....	48,000

Flour was dull and unchanged. There was so little inquiry that a decline in flour was only prevented by the higher price of wheat. There is seldom much inquiry for shipment on Saturday, and local buyers were few. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Grace Mills) at $8.25; 100 brls spring extras at $6.00; 200 brls do (Sunbeam, low) at $5.25; 200 brls do on private terms; 75 brls low grade spring superfine at $3.50; 100 brls rye flour at $4.00; 20 brls buckwheat flour at $6.25. Total, 745 brls. Bran was dull and lower, with sales of 20 tons at $14.50, and 20 tons at $14.00, both on track. Also, 10 tons middlings at $20.00 on track.

Wheat was less active but steady at an advance of ⅛c per bu on cash lots, and ¼c on options, the latter being the most inquired for. The cause of the advance was an early rumor that Liverpool was higher, but the later telegrams quoted that market as unchanged, and New York certainly did not seem to have been stiffened by any such news, being quoted inactive. Holders were much strengthened by the fact that there was a big demand yesterday, large purchases having been made on Eastern account, but there was no such demand to-day, or if the orders were here they were limited to prices below the range of the market. Seller February opened at $1.24, advanced to $1.24¼, fell to $1.24⅛, and closed at $1.24¼. Seller last half ranged ½c and seller March 2c above the price for February. Little was done in cash lots. No. 2 spring closed at $1.24; rejected do nominal at $1.05. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28½; 45,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24; 3,200 bu do at $1.23¾; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14; 400 bu, by sample, at $1.30. Total, 51,000 bu.

Corn was less active at a shade below the outside prices of yesterday, there being few buyers, as the urgent speculative demand seemed to have been exhausted on the preceding day. But offerings were free, and purchasers took hold not unwillingly, though more was done in cash lots, for delivery in February, than in options. There was a fair shipping demand, but principally for corn loaded in through cars. Cash No 2, in store, opened at 41c, sold up to 41⅛c, down to 40⅞c, and closed at 40⅞@41c. Seller February sold at 41@41⅛c; seller March at 41⅞@42c; seller April at 42⅜@43⅛c; seller May at 44@45⅛c; seller June at 45@45½c, and seller July at 46c, all closing with light bids at inside quotations. Cash sales were reported of 24,800 bu No. 2 at 41⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 41 1-16c; 178,000 bu do at 41c; 46,000 bu do at 40⅞c; 400 bu rejected at 38c; 10,400 bu do at 37½c; 400 bu ears at 39c; 800 bu do at 38c; 2,400 bu yellow at 40c, and 10,000 bu do at 39c, both on track. Total, 290,200 bu.

Oats were quiet, but firm at yesterday's outside range, owing to lack of offerings. The market was steady at 32½c for cash or seller February; 33c seller March; 33½c seller April; 36½c seller May, and 37c seller last half of May. Rejected was nominal at 29@29½c, cash. Sales were reported of 3,000 bu at 32½c; 600 bu do at 32c; 600 bu by sample at 30½c on track. Total, 4,200 bu.

Rye was quiet, but firm and scarce, with 68c bid for regular No. 2, and 68½c bid for fresh receipts do, but none offered. Seller February sold at 68½c. Rejected was nominal at 61c. Sales were limited to 800 bu by sample at 71c.

Barley was dull and little better than nominal at 58½c for No. 2, cash or seller February; 48@50c for No. 3; and 40@41c for rejected. Sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 58½c; 400 bu No. 3 at 50c; 1,200 bu by sample at 65c; 800 bu do at 64c; 800 bu do at 63c. Total, 3,600 bu.

The Titusville *Courier* of the 26th inst. gives some interesting comparative figures, based on the petroleum business of last year, from which it appears that:

The production of the year 1871 was 5,755,057 brls, a much greater quantity than in any previous year, but the average production per well is rapidly diminishing. Since April the number of wells has increased 33 per cent, while the production has increased but 16¾ per cent. The value of the product of the year (creek prices), was $25,358,700, or an average of $4.40 per brl. The average life of a well, including the dry ones, is but 34¼ months.

The area of a rectangle which will embrace all the territory of the Pennsylvania oil region from which oil has yet been obtained is about 2,000 square miles, but the whole number of acres which have yet produced oil does not exceed 6,500, equal to 10 square miles, or one two-hundredth part of what is known as the "oil region."

The region produced during the year 1871 about five and three-fourths millions barrels of oil of forty-three gallons each, a quantity sufficient to fill a tank whose length, breadth, and depth were each about 321 feet, or forty-one tanks each of the size of the Parshall Opera House and hotel; or we may add, for the satisfaction of any individuals who have any lurking fears that the surface of this country will fall in to fill the space left by the oil, it would coat the ten square miles, from which it came, to the depth of less than one and a-half inches, it would fill 69,060 cars, making a train 392 miles in length.

Of the production of petroleum during the earlier years of the development of the country little or no record was kept, but careful estimates have been made which indicate that the entire production previous to 1871 was about 33,500,000 barrels, or a total previous to Jan. 1, 1872, of 39,250,000 barrels, a quantity that would fill a tank whose length, breadth and depth were each 609 feet, or 280 tanks, each of the size of the Parshall Opera House and hotel, but would make a layer less than ten inches thick over the ten square miles of producing territory. It would fill 471,000 cars, making a train nearly 3,000 miles in length.

LATER.

In the afternoon the grain markets were moderately active. Wheat was firm, selling up to $1.24⅜ seller February, but closed easier at $1.24⅛. Seller March closed at $1.26⅜. Corn closed at 41½c for February, and 42c for March, both sellers' options.

The Chicago Daily Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

BUTTER—Little or no change was visible in this market. The supply of choice continues light and barely equal to the demand; hence prices are firmly held. Low grades are plenty and remain weak. We quote: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good tub and firkin, 13@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Exceeding firmness still characterizes this market, and in American, and Minnesota, we note a further advance of ½c, the former now being held at 33c, and the latter at 31c. Trade is steadily improving, and a good feeling prevails. We revise our list as follows: Stark, 33c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 33c; Minnesota, 31c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22c; gunnies, single, 19@22c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Remains steady at the following prices: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—This market is still extremely dull, and prices are weak and unsettled. There are free sellers at $1.50@1.65 for common; $1.75@1.85 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.00@2.15 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was less weak than yesterday, but still dull. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30, lard tierces, $1.75@1.80 for wood-bound; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Prices were steady for prime goods, but weak and irregular for common. The supply is ample. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 15c; do. imitation, 14c; Western factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—Business was again reported fairly active, and the quoted prices were adhered to with a fair degree of firmness. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—The offerings of choice cider were comparatively free, and buyers were found at $8.00@8.50; common was neglected at $7.00@7.50.

EGGS—Continue to arrive freely, and prices are steadily declining, sales being effected to-day at 25@26c, for fresh.

FRUITS—DRIED—A moderate business was doing, and values were comparatively steady at the following range. Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 14@16c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey, prunes, 9@10c; new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.60@3.75; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 23@30c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@11½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—All descriptions were being held with firmness, and a general advance is looked for. Trade continues to improve. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.80@1.85; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Prices were steady at the following range: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—The general features of the grocery market were without change in any essential particular. For staple goods the feeling was firm, and coffees and sugars are still tending upward. We repeat our list as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13¾c; A sugar, 12½@12¾c; B do, 12¼@12½c; XC do, 12½@12¾c; C do, 12@12½c; choice brown, 10½@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9¾@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@46c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c. common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Was again quoted dull, and the market was weak at the late decline. We quote the wholesale price paid by dealers, as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $13.00@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was without important change. The demand continues steadily fair and the quoted prices are firmly adhered to. We quote: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—In this branch of trade no new features were developed. The demand is large for the season, and the market continues firm at the following prices:

Bar iron	4 2-10@ 4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10@ 5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@ 6 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@ 8 7-10c
Oval	4 8-10@ 5 8-10c
Round and square	4 2-10@ 5 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@ 5 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron	5 4-10@ 6 3 10c
Norway nailrods	7 @ 8 c
German plow steel	9 @10 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 c

LEATHER—Was quoted quiet and steady at former rates. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@45c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—There was no change to note in this market. Prices are steady, with a fair demand at the annexed quotations:

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@44.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@37.00
Common flooring dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.25@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues fair at the quoted prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $12.00; do tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs., 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 10c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is in demand, and firm at 19@20c for choice, in cakes and at 16c for tub.

NAILS—We continue to quote: 10d. to 60d. per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—Prices range the same as the opening days of the week, though linseed and turpentine are somewhat firmer, owing to an advance East. We quote: Carbon, 24@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 70@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 90c; staits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine 78@80c.

POTATOES—Were quoted quiet at 75@85c for common, and at 90@95c for choice, from store.

POULTRY—Was in light supply, in good demand, and higher, turkies advancing to 12@14c, and chickens to $3.50@4.75. We now quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.75; turkeys, do, 12@14c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.75@4.75.

SALT—In good demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was less wanted, and a shade easier, selling at $3.00@3.32½, the outside for choice. Clover was in good demand, and firm, at $5.75@6.35. Hungarian was quiet at $1.00. Millet sold at 85c.

TEAS—The demand was moderate, and prices were steady and without change. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains steady and firm. There is a fair business doing at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—Remains steady and firm at the annexed quotations: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@43c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	50@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market. Week Ending Jan. 27.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,073	5,685	1,189
Tuesday	1,739	11,056	1,138
Wednesday	1,940	13,191	1,050
Thursday	3,312	14,286	2,854
Friday	2,192	8,804	1,948
Saturday	707	5,391	1,276
Total	11,963	58,363	10,355
Last week	9,038	86,936	12,170
Week before last	11,449	110,500	9,242
Week ending Jan. 6	7,147	76,800	6,686
Total 4 weeks	39,597	332,599	38,453

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,135	1,494	3,658
Tuesday	779	2,037	190
Wednesday	322	2,844	....
Thursday	1,299	1,971	180
Friday	2,087	3,143	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	6,632	11,499	4,028

CATTLE.

Activity and firmness have been the prominent features of the cattle market during the week just closed, so far, at least, as the better grades were concerned. Advices from the East, from day to day, have been uniformly favorable, an active demand existing at all points, while prices ruled firm and generally higher. This encouraging state of things brought out an unusually full attendance of shippers, and the demand for good to extra grades has been steadily in excess of the supply. For common and medium grades trade has dragged more or less throughout, as the receipts of such were large while the demand was small, being mainly confined to meeting the wants of local butchers; hence a feeling of weakness was developed, and toward the close prices shaded off ⅛@¼c. In point of quality the offerings were much the same as those of last week and the preceding one, the larger portion consisting of medium to choice grades of from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs average, for which the prevailing prices were $4.50@5.75. The extremes were $1.25@7.00, though very few sold above $6.00, and not many below $3.50. At the outside figure, $7.00, two sales were effected, the droves averaging respectively 1,730, and 1,736 lbs. There is no abatement in the demand for stock steers, and notwithstanding the slightly increased supply the advance recently established is thoroughly sustained, the market ruling firm at $3.00@3.50 for thin lots, averaging from 700 to 850 lbs; at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.12½@4.25 for thrifty young steers, averaging from 950 to 1,050 lbs. New milch cows are inquired for, and sell at $30.00@55.00 per head, according to quality. Calves remain dull at $3.50@5.75 for common coarse thin, to light smooth fat veals.

To-day only a light business was transacted. The offerings were mostly stale cattle held over from yesterday, the fresh receipts being light. The best were taken at $5.25@5.62½, though most of the sales were at prices ranging downward from $5.00. The market closes steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.25a6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75a6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200a1,300 lbs	5.25a5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,200 lbs	4.75a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 a 1,000 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	3.00a4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a2.75

HOGS.

It has been a rather quiet week in this department of the live stock market, and values have been unsettled and fluctuating, though undergoing no very decided change in either direction. So far as packers were concerned very little interest was manifested, and had sellers been obliged to look to them for the absorption of the daily receipts, materially lower prices must have prevailed. The apathy of packers, however, is not to be wondered at when the present and prospective condition of the market for the product is taken into consideration. The stuff is certainly not selling at prices that would warrant them in paying the prices current for the live animal, and the present surroundings of the market are such as to almost preclude the idea of any advance that will enable them to "unload" at a profit. In the meantime the active presence of shippers is exercising a wholesome effect upon the hog market, and unless the receipts increase, materially lower prices need not be looked for. Some predict an advance, but there are many hogs (and good ones, too) yet to come forward, and drovers will promote their own interests by moving with extreme caution.

To-day the receipts were light, reaching only 5,391, and under a good demand the market ruled firm at a slight advance on yesterday's prices. Sales were reported at $4.20@4.25 for common, at $4.30@4.40 for medium to good grades, and at $4.45@4.65 for choice to extra. We note the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
68	274	$4.35	59	279	$4.45	50	310	$4.50
23	194	4.25	50	332	4.50	45	270	4.00
22	216	4.40	44	349	4.40	42	354	4.60
50	231	4.25	104	332	4.40	55	274	4.35
66	298	4.00	187	511	4.50	108	282	4.30
27	256	4.35	69	204	4.25	48	331	4.40
26	183	4.20	47	298	4.45	68	249	4.35
54	445	4.65	72	296	4.35	84	311	4.50
22	264	4.25	108	310	4.45	28	323	4.50
65	232	4.30	124	314	4.50	49	330	4.55
47	283	4.30	49	322	4.30	141	358	4.55
25	203	4.25	55	298	4.37½	26	191	4.25
37	266	4.35	57	187	4.35	51	307	4.40
28	181	4.25	44	342	4.50	40	410	4.50
57	280	4.30						

SHEEP—There are few changes and none deserving special mention in connection with the sheep market for the week under review. The receipts continue large, but the demand keeps pace with the supply and prices are well sustained. Both local and Eastern buyers have been regularly engaged, and between them the daily arrivals have been well taken up. Only a few of the poorer sort remain unsold and the market closes steady at $4.00@4.50 for common thin mixed lots; at $4.75@5.25 for medium, and at $5.50@6.75 for good to really choice. A few extra have sold as high as $7.00@7.25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 27—1:30 p. m.—Consols, 92⅛; bonds, '62, 92½; '65, 93¼; '67, 93½; 10-40s, 92.

Tallow, 50s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—Cotton—Firm; middling upland, 10⅝d; Orleans, 11d; sales, 15,000 bales; on speculation and export, 5,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 8@11s 10d. Flour, 26s@27s. Cheese, 65s. [Cumberland middles, 31s; short ribs, 33s 6d.]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The dry goods market is firm, with a moderate inquiry for seasonable goods. Printing cloths are in good request, scarce and firm at 7⅞@8c for standard 64 picks. Square prints are in better demand, and light seasonable goods sell freely at 11½c. Standard brown sheetings, 13½@14c; standard brown drills, 14½@15c. bleached do, 15½c. Thirty-six bleached muslins advanced by agents to 22c; do 32-inch do, 18c; do 42-inch do, 20c; do 5-4 do, 25c; do 6-4 do, 30c. Percales are in fair request at 22½c. Mous de laines in limited demand.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan 27.—Beeves—Receipts, 4,850—about 3,000 less than last week. Market active and strong; good competition between New York and Brighton; nearly all sold, and only 400 to arrive Sunday. Prices are ¼c higher than last week; range, 4¾@8c for common, 6½@6c for good butchering cattle, and 7¼@8½c for extra fine. Henry Rosenthal sold 140 Illinois steers, averaging 1,160 lbs, at 6½@6c; 26, averaging 1,377 lbs, at 6½c; 17, averaging 1,455 lbs, at 6¾c. E. Kirchway, 30 Ohio, averaging 1,280 lbs, at 6¼c. B. Coon, 36 extra Missouri, averaging 1,650 lbs, at 7½c; 6 do, averaging 1,380 lbs, at 7¼c. J. Geary, 30 Texans, averaging 1,150 lbs, at 4¾c; 18 Wisconsin, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 5c. L. Bills, 17 Kentucky, av 1,260 lbs, at 6c; 10 steers and oxen, av 1,600 lbs, at 6¾c. J. Simmons, 14 Michigan oxen, av 1,500 lbs, at 6½c. Henry Rankin, 137 Illinois, av 1,300 lbs, at 6@6½c; 36, av 1,200 lbs, at 5¾c. M. Gallice, 60 Texans, av 1,150 lbs, at 5¼c; 16 New York, av 1,150 lbs, at 5½c. Seneca Henry, 50 Canada and Western, av 1,100 lbs, at 5@5½c. S. W. Clark, 19 Illinois, av 1,100 lbs, 5¼c; 15 rough oxen, av 1,400 lbs, 4½c. Milch cows in good demand, at $40 to $60 for common to good; $60 to $80 for good to extra—the extreme for fancy.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,600; quality middling; market quiet and unchanged at last week's prices—6½@8c. Lambs, 6½@8c.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; sales: Illinois, av 350 lbs, at $5.20. Dressed hogs firm at 5½c for heavy Western; heavy State held at 6c.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 27.—Cattle—Arrivals fair; prospects fair; best, 6@6½c; stockers, 3½@4½c.

Sheep—Arrivals light; prospects fair, at 6½@7½c; best, 5½@6c; medium and common, 4½@5c.

Hogs—Arrivals light; prospects fair; Philadelphia, $5@5.10; Yorkers, $4.60@4.80.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 27.—Cotton—Full prices asked but no demand; low middlings 20½c.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 27.—Cotton—Firm, 21c; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,870.

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—COTTON—Fair demand and higher; middlings uplands at 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 10,000 brls, superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good, $6.35@6.70; good to choice, $6.65@7.35; white wheat extra, $7.20@7.40; extra Ohio, $6.60@7.30; St. Louis, $6.70@9.50. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal, unchanged. Wheat, firm; receipts, 3,000 bu. No. 1 spring in store, $1.54@1.57; No. 2 do, $1.50@1.53; winter red Western, $1.60@1.65; amber Western, $1.65@1.70; white Western, $1.67@1.75; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.52; choice No. 1 afloat, $1.58@1.58½. Rye, nominal; Western, 94@95c. Barley and malt, quiet and unchanged. Corn, firm; receipts 60,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 72@73c. Oats, quiet and unchanged; receipts, 16,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 52½@55½c.

EGGS—Firm at 35@38c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Firm, 26@29c; Orinoco, 24½@27c.

WOOL—Quiet and firmly held; extra Ohio, 70@74c; unwashed, 51½c; pulled, 65@67c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 19½@22c. Sugar quiet. Molasses quiet. Rice dull; Carolina, 8@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 23½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 71@72c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; dressed hogs, firmer at 5½@6c. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles firm; short ribs, 7c; long clear, 7¼@7½c; short clear, 7½c. Lard is a shade firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 9¼@9½c; kettle, 9¾c; March, 9¾c; April, 10c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 92@93c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and drooping at 77@80c. Oats steady at 38@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Linseed held higher at 83@85c.

EGGS—Dull and drooping at 25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and held firmly at $13.25 offered, $13.50 asked. Lard firm; sales of kettle at 8¾@9½c, latter rate refused at the close. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 7c; sales at these rates, buyer until March 15; clear rib sold at 6¼c, to come in next week. Bacon quiet and held firmly at 6¾@7¾@8c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.40@4.85. Receipts, 2,300.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive but firmer; No. 1 red held at $1.50, and $1.49 bid; No. 2, held at $1.41@1.42. Corn dull and held at 52c. Oats quiet at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged at 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $13.50; bulk meats active and firmer; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 8c. Lard and hams unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 48½c; low, 48c; yellow, 48½c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 40c.

HOGS—Steady, at $5.20@5.25.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.24½; No. 2, $1.22¾. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 41c. Rye in fair demand but lower. No. 1, 67c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12.50.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00@4.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 900 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 27.—BREADSTUFFS.—Corn dull; white, 72@73. Oats easy; 58@60c.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime to choice, $27.00@29.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon scarce at 7@7¼@9¼@9½@10c.

GROCERIES—Molasses firmer; prime to strictly prime, 44@50c. Coffee firmer, at 20@22½c; all other dull and unchanged. Rain restricts business.

MONETARY—Sterling 18¾. Sight at par. Gold 110¾.

COTTON—Firmer; sales of 4,000 bales good ordinary, 19½@20c; low middling 20½@20¾c; middlings, 21¼@21½c. Receipts, 4,938 bales. Exports, Continent, 3,241; stock, 220,010.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.00@7.50; Indiana and Ohio, $6.00@9.50. Wheat receipts exceed demand. State, red, $1.63@1.67; amber, $1.60; white, $1.70. Rye firm at 90c. Corn steady; mixed Western, 68@70c. Oats quiet; white, 55½@56½c; mixed, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Business small. Mess pork, $14.25@14.50. Lard, 9½@9¾c.

WHISKEY—Quiet; 94½@95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm. Corn steady; mixed Western, 69c. Oats dull.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—93@93½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady, 67c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 3 fall, $1.57; No. 2 red winter, $1.60. Corn quiet; No. 2, 40c. Oats firmer; mixed, on track, 39½c. Barley steady; 62½@71½c for Iowa spring. Rye firm, at 78c.

WHISKEY—Nominal; 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal, at $13.00. Dry salt meat firm and better; loose Cumberlands, 5¾c; do clear rib, 6¾c; packed lots on orders advanced ¼c. Bacon better; loose shoulders, 6¾c; do clear rib, 7½c; do packed, 7¾c; clear sides, 7¾@7⅞c. Lard firm; sales prime steam, yesterday, 8⅞c. No sales to-day.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.40.

CATTLE—Steady at $3.50@5.50 for fair to choice.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady and ½c higher; extra, $1.56½@1.57. Corn steady and ½@1c better; mixed, 51c; yellow, 53c. Oats dull and lower; white State, 43c.

DRESSED HOGS—Scarce at $5.20@5.25.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY

Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined office on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

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PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Feb. 12, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the year commencing April first (1st), 1872, and ending March thirty-first (31st), 1873, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2).

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and its branches, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas, and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97 degrees; also from any intermediate points on the route above mentioned, to the posts and places above mentioned; the proposals for shipments from points on the Kansas Pacific Railway to be made separately from those for shipments from the Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first (1), 1872.

The weight to be transported will not exceed, in the aggregate, 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $3,000 (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable unconditionally to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States, in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first (1st) day of April, 1872, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks and blanks for proposals can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, N. M.

By authority of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen'l U. S. A.,
C. Q. M. Dept. of the Mo.

PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 112, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must specify the limit of time within which the Government shall have the privilege of taking the lands on the terms offered. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by ——sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO,
Jan. 6, 1872.

THE TRUSTEES

Of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will receive proposals for lease of their lot, 80 feet front, with debris thereon, on Wabash-av., between VanBuren and Congress-sts., for a term of twenty years, or for the sale of debris or lot. Proposals must be made in writing to H. M. CURTIS, 107 East Twelfth-st., between this date and Feb. 1, 1872.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF New York, ss.:

At the City of Buffalo, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1871.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of The Western Insurance Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of New York, and located at the City of Buffalo, within said District, which has been adjudged a Bankrupt on a creditor's petition by the District Court of said District.

SHERMAN S. JEWETT,
Assignee, &c.

IN BANKRUPTCY—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF New York, ss.:

At the City of Buffalo, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1871.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of The Buffalo City Insurance Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of New York, and located at the City of Buffalo, within said District, which has been adjudged a Bankrupt on a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said District.

SHERMAN S. JEWETT,
Assignee, &c.

IN BANKRUPTCY—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF New York, ss.:

At the City of Buffalo, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1871.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of The Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of New York and located at the City of Buffalo, within said District, which has been adjudged a Bankrupt on a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said District.

SHERMAN S. JEWETT,
Assignee, &c.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1872.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MISSOURI.

The Convention held in Missouri last week should be understood by Republicans generally as indicating a danger to party success, and should admonish all of the importance and necessity of a careful consideration of the questions involved. The resolutions will meet the hearty approval of the entire mass of the people, presenting a rule of political action upon which all men of all parties might cordially unite. There were many representative Republicans in the Convention,—men whose ability and genius adorn the pages which record the history of the Republican party. These men strike the hearts of the country when they announce that they are "Republicans faithful to the vital principles of Republicanism." This declaration will be received with full credence by the country.

Though not distinctly avowed, there is hardly any disguise of the fact that this Convention is but the beginning of a wide-spread organization within the Republican party to avert the renomination of General Grant. It is so understood upon all hands. The Convention called to meet at Cincinnati in May next will be of great force or be unimportant in proportion to the prospects that that nomination will be enforced upon the party. Should the State Conventions of the Republican party in the meantime have committed themselves to the doctrine that the Republican party is centered in one man, and the will of that man must be accepted by the whole party, then this Cincinnati Convention may assume alarming proportions. There is not a word or sentiment in the platform of the Missouri Convention which might not be adopted, and which ought not to be adopted, by the Republican Convention in Philadelphia; and, consequently, it contains nothing to which any Republican, not an office-seeker or office-broker, may not give his approval. Those resolutions really embody a frank declaration of the feelings, teachings, and doctrine of the Republican party. It becomes, then, a matter requiring careful thought and consideration, whether the Republican party can afford to provoke such an organization within its own party as this initiated in Missouri, and now proposed to be made national at Cincinnati. Is the desire of the men who hold office, live by office, and to whom the dispensing of patronage has been delegated, to have the party become mere personal followers of one man, of such importance that it must be gratified at the expense of building up, within the party itself, an organization so national in its extent, so formidable in its numbers, and led and officered by men so long and gratefully remembered for their eminent services in the party? This Cincinnati Convention will meet in May. It is in the power of the Republicans of the several States to render its meeting unnecessary. The Connecticut State Convention furnished a precedent which all other State Conventions will act wisely in adopting. The Connecticut Convention discarded the theory that the Republican party was the property of any one man, and that it was not at liberty to nominate any other person for President. To give emphasis to this judgment, and acting in the light of the possible formidable proportions of the Cincinnati Convention, it selected twelve of the most eminent men of the State, and appointed them as delegates to Philadelphia, not to nominate a man already selected, but to nominate that man who at that time may seem to be most acceptable, and to whose nomination there will be no serious opposition within the party itself. Let the Conventions of all the other States of the North do the same thing; let them select delegates who have no personal interests to promote, and leave those delegates free to select that candidate whose nomination will produce the least division and the greatest harmony.

Recent experience in every part of the country has shown that party allegiance hangs very loosely upon a majority of the people, and that there is no difficulty in defeating party nominations where public intelligence is insulted, or where the election of better men can be accomplished without a sacrifice of principle. Voting for mere party nominations is no longer recognized as a principle by any considerable number of the people, outside of the candidates and those who live upon the plunder afforded by official patronage. Possible divisions of the party, therefore, at this time, necessarily constitute an important consideration in the selection of candidates, particularly when such a division is led by men recognized by the country as truly claiming to be "Republicans faithful to the vital principles of Republicanism." It therefore remains for the Republicans of the several States, by their own action, in appointing delegates to select a candidate and not to nominate one already designated, to render the Cincinnati Convention a thing to expire with the cause that provoked it, or to render it an assemblage so formidable in character and influence as to make the prescriptive action at Philadelphia extremely doubtful of success.

THE STATE REVENUE BILL.

The State Senate and the House of Representatives have been engaged, during the larger part of their sessions, in maturing a new bill for the collection of revenue. The material dispute between the two branches of the Legislature is whether debts shall be taxed. The House has decided that they shall be, and the Senate that they shall not be. Some years ago, some thief stole a promissory note, and was indicted therefor. Upon appeal, it was held that the debt was property and the stealing of it larceny. Armed with this authority, and with others of a like character, the House has insisted that, in the list of property to be taxed, shall be included promissory notes, mortgages, and all other evidences of debt due to a man which is fair; and that outstanding debts due from him shall not be deducted from the value of property, which is unfair. The argument used is, that the Constitution requires that "Every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his or its property," and, as these debts are "property," they must be taxed.

This argument has been extended so as to include a tax on the shares of capital stock of corporations. For instance, where a corporation has twenty millions of dollars of capital invested in real and personal property, and has issued to the members of the corporation assignable certificates of the shares they hold respectively in that property, it is insisted that both the property of the corporation and the certificates of the stock shall be taxed, and, though the whole value of the property is but $20,000,000, it can be taxed for twice that sum. By the same argument, when a horse or other property is purchased on credit, and a note given for the purchase-money, both note and horse are equally taxable; when real estate is sold on time and a mortgage given for the price, the real estate and the mortgage are both taxable. When a man buys lumber and bricks to build a house, and gives his note for the cost of the materials, the house as well as the note must be taxed. A majority of the House seem unable to understand that this is double taxation, or the taxing of the same property twice over, and hence the bills acceptable to that body are filled with sweeping provisions to enable tax-gatherers to list both property and credits. The House seems to be unable to see that debts and credits, created by the transfer of property, must, of necessity, balance one another; and that the multiplication of credits in no wise increases the amount of property actually existing.

The Senate rejects the House scheme of taxing debts, and now comes the struggle between the two Houses. Which shall yield? The vote in the Senate against the taxation of debts was overwhelming. That in the House was equally decided in its favor, and has been repeated a dozen times. That the House is wrong, in seeking to get two taxes out of the same property, is to us quite clear. Though the Constitution requires a tax on the property of every person and corporation according to its value, it also prohibits double taxation of the same property. Certificates of stock are not property in the sense of being subject to taxation; they are only evidence of the owner's share in certain property already taxed according to its value. Certificates of deposit, either of grain or money, are not taxable property so long as the property of which they are but the paper-evidence of title is already taxed. The stealing of a promissory note may be larceny; but the note itself is not justly taxable if the property which it represents is also taxed. The Constitution does not contemplate debts as taxable property. Men have property of various kinds which certainly are not taxable. A man has a property in the services of his children and apprentices, but the most inexorable obedience to the Constitutional requirement will hardly insist that such property be listed for taxation. The good will of a business is also property, and often very valuable; men have a property in their reputation, personal and professional, and draw large profits therefrom, but such property is not taxable. Change of ownership does not duplicate the taxable value of the property exchanged, and the attempt to tax debts, thereby doubling taxation, is a monstrous abuse of legislation, involving oppression and injustice, and producing that very inequality which the Constitution was intended to prevent.

The rule in England, where taxation has become one of the exact sciences, is, that a man may deduct what he owes from the aggregate amount of his property returned for taxation. Thus, if A owns land worth £10,000, and has borrowed £2,000 from B on mortgage, to erect buildings thereon, thus giving him apparently a value of £12,000, he is allowed to deduct his debt to B, and is taxed only on £10,000. B, on the other hand, is taxed for the mortgage (£2,000), which is property to him, but cannot be property to both A and B at the same time. This is just and equitable. There being only £12,000 worth of property between the parties, it would be unfair to tax them as though there were £14,000.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The Providence *Journal* comments upon the Chicago Relief bill, in effect that Congress has no more right to give, by a remission of taxes, a hundred thousand or so of dollars, than it has to select any unfortunate and respectable man in Rhode Island, and build him a house and endow him with a life-income at the expense of the people. The *Journal* hardly states the case fairly. The cardinal basis upon which Chicago asks for this relief is that simplest principle of equity, that the Government shall not seek to make misfortune a source of revenue; that revenue should accrue from taxes upon the profits of people, not upon their losses. Can there be any position more unjust, taking the case of the unfortunate Rhode Island man who has had his house and business destroyed, than that which recognizes the right of the Government to add to the weight of his misfortunes by compelling him to pay a heavy tax upon what he has lost?

Is it not more proper, on the other hand, that the Government should step in at this juncture, and, by remitting this tax, lift his burden from him until he can build his house again. This is all Chicago asks.

A large part of the city has been destroyed by fire, and there has been a frightful loss of property, which must be replaced as speedily as possible, not only for her own sake, but also for the sake of the great adjacent regions which buy of and sell to her, and also for the sake of the general financial condition of the country, which has been seriously disturbed; and it is furthermore necessary to restore those values as economically as possible. Consequently, she asks of Congress the right to buy materials where she can buy them cheapest, and not be compelled to pay a gratuity to certain private interests. To compel her to do otherwise would be as unjust as to force a man to borrow money of a usurer at high rates of interest, when he could go elsewhere and borrow at a lower rate of interest. She asks for no assistance in the attitude of a mendicant; for no privilege which it is not her clear right to ask, and which has not been granted to others in similar cases.

SUNKEN RAILWAY TRACKS.

The correspondence between Alderman Woodman and City Engineer Chesbrough, which was printed in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, touching the practicability of sinking railway tracks below the street grades, has more than a special interest at present, from the fact that many new railroads are now seeking admission into the city; and that, while quick transit is an important item in the business management of railroads, it is just as important that there should be immunity from danger to the public. Mr. Woodman, speaking of the LaSalle & Chicago Railroad, which is seeking entrance into the city along York, Gurley, and Sebor streets, announces the willingness of the Company to sink their tracks sixteen feet below the street grades, thus allowing those streets to bridge the railroad without elevating them, provided the scheme is a practicable one. The City Engineer's reply is favorable, and intimates that there is no serious difficulty in the way. His opinion is, that the drainage of the excavation would not be difficult, while the disturbance of sewerage, gas, and water-pipes would not be of any material importance on that line of streets, or, at least, not to be mentioned as an offset to the advantages the city would secure from quick passenger and freight transit. As the LaSalle & Chicago Road makes the offer in good faith, and the City Engineer expresses himself favorably after a due examination of the proposition,—and Mr. Chesbrough has never yet given a careless opinion,—there seems to be no special reason why the Council should not grant the road the privilege it desires, and, on the other hand, many material reasons why it should be granted. A large number of roads are now waiting for the legislation which shall allow them to come into the city, and the granting of the privilege to this particular road would establish a valuable precedent upon which to act in the future. Any scheme which allows trains to run at their usual rate of speed in the city limits, without disturbing the property of the city and without involving any danger to the public, is certainly desirable, not only to the roads themselves, but also to the business of the city; in fact, it is hardly possible to estimate the advantages which would arise from quicker passenger travel and from the prompter delivery of freight. There seems to be no valid reason why the Council should not act upon the matter at once. It is not an experiment which is sought to be tried, but a well-established fact, the feasibility of which has been attested elsewhere, and with the most gratifying results. The roads at New Haven and some of the Boston roads enter those cities by depressed roadways, which are bridged at all of the cross-streets, and their working has always been successful. The advantage, both to the city and to the railroad companies, cannot be questioned for a moment, and the more satisfactory immunity from danger is by no means an unimportant item. The only question to be settled is the one of practicability, and in this particular instance the statement of Mr. Chesbrough leaves no room for doubt that the petitioners should have the privilege they ask, to prove that it is practicable.

The negro testimony bill was passed by the Kentucky House of Representatives on the 24th inst., and will shortly become a law of the State, as it passed the Senate some time ago. The bill has been bitterly contested, and its passage is all the more remarkable from the fact that both branches of the Legislature are strongly Democratic. Under such adverse circumstances as these, there is room for hearty congratulation over the fact that even Southern Democrats are ready to let the negro appear in the Courts, both as a matter of public policy and of simple justice.

THE FRENCH OUTLOOK.

The latest advices from France indicate a very gloomy prospect for the continuance of the Thiers Administration. The faction which is opposed to him grows stronger and bolder each day. The army, always uncertain, may change its allegiance any day to a man who has courage enough to demand it, or policy enough to flatter it. The Cabinet is hopelessly divided on all matters of public importance, combining Protectionists and Free-Traders, sympathizers with Monarchy and Republicanism. It is, moreover, composed of weak men. The emergency seems to have brought no strong man to the front. Those who, at first, manifested any promise, seem to have hopelessly subsided, and Thiers keeps his tenure of office simply by personal power,—a form of government to which the French have always been partial. His resignation would inevitably be followed by a revolution, and, by continually holding this threat over their heads, he keeps his place and carries out his measures, which are rather measures to meet current necessities than measures which will crystalize into an enduring form of republican government. Napoleon's margin of sixty days, which he allowed for the existence of Thiers' Republic, may not be far out of the way. The slightest spark may kindle the fire. If Napoleon had money enough at his command to meet the German indemnity,—which the Assembly are trying to provide for by such trival makeweights as lotteries and tobacco monopolies,—he could undoubtedly resume his sceptre and purple almost any fine morning. France never flourished except under an autocracy; and there can be no doubt that, in the event of the return of Napoleon, the French would shout *Vive l'Empereur* with just as much gusto as they now shout *Vive la Republique*, and that the malcontents, whom Thiers has made and is still making so rapidly by the offensive personality of his autocracy, which does not reach beyond the present necessities of paying the expense of the Government, would be as ardent Royalists as ever they were Liberalists. Just so long as ignorance prevails in the provinces and the fiendish ruffianism of the Reds prevails in Paris, will any form of government be insecure in France which is not based upon absolute and irrepressible force. The present position of M. Thiers grew out of a panic, which, in turn, grew out of the chaos caused by the German invasion. The elements are still rife for another panic at any moment, possibly for another German invasion, in case the indemnity is not paid. The savior of France has not yet appeared.

We confess that we are unable to see the public benefit to Chicago conferred by the presence in England of Rev. Nathan Sheppard, of the Chicago University, upon which some of our contemporaries are dilating to a rather remarkable extent. Mr. Sheppard has published a begging letter in the London *Daily News*, asking for charity in behalf of the University, and making rather a piteous plea, which, under the circumstances, is absurd. The University was not touched by the fire. It has its buildings, its library, its observatory, its students, and its Professors, except those who are in Europe, and it is very doubtful whether those who are at home authorized this begging mission in their behalf. The University did not lose one dollar, so far as the public are advised. It is unseemly that an institution in this city, which has survived the fire unscathed, should be heralded in Europe as a mendicant, and, taking advantage of the sympathy which is felt for the real sufferers, prejudice the cause of worthy institutions which are utterly ruined. The University has always been sustained by voluntary contributions, chiefly from the Baptist denomination at large, and that denomination is just as able to support it now as it ever was. If it is going down hill (which we do not believe), its Professors had better come home and help to prevent its downward career with their well-known eloquence, ability, and energy, of which we hear so much. They would appear to better advantage, and reflect more credit upon Chicago, in so doing, than in tramping over Europe upon begging expeditions.

The letter which we copied yesterday from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, concerning the Chicago Custom House Ring, is a little wild in its conclusions. We do not know of any facts which warrant the suspicion that our Custom House is corruptly or improperly administered. Indeed, the chief complaint against it has been that it was not administered in the interest of local parties,—that it was not made useful in "running the machine." This, in our judgment, is not a valid ground of complaint. But it is charged, also, that the profits of the office are divided with the President's brother. It might be worth while for the Custom House Investigating Committee to look into the matter. If they should do so, it would be well to inquire whether this silent partner in the profits of the Custom House ever made a proposition to the ex-Collector of Internal Revenue with reference to running a distillery on improper principles. We understand that such a proposition was made; that it was promptly reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who communicated it to the President, who strongly disapproved of it. The subsequent removal of Colonel Jussen from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue was not predicated on this affair, but was brought about by what were supposed to be political exigencies.

About every month, some journal prints a dreamy composition, written by some infant prodigy, which forthwith goes the rounds. The latest instance of this is an essaykin on the subject of fires, which the Carson (Nev.) *Register* publishes as the production of "N. F. Dow, a 10-year-old schoolboy." For literal adherence to the original, which was published some forty years ago, and still lurks in school-readers, etc., the composition of this 10-year-old schoolboy is without a peer. After all, our juvenile plagiarist could find plenty of precedents for his deed. If Charles Reade's pen-photograph of himself as Rolfe, in "A Terrible Temptation," is a true one, his books are made up to a greater extent of clippings than even a daily paper is. It has been shown that the most original thing in that work—the madman's machine and his description of it—is taken, word for word, from a book written by a lunatic and published years ago. There is scarcely a single name of note in literature the possessor of which has not been accused of plagiarism, and accused on apparently good grounds. The explanation of many such cases is doubtless to be found in the fact that a new idea rarely appears to one man exclusively, but seems to occur to many simultaneously. Some curious instances of this might be quoted. The striking coincidence between Holmes' and Whittier's poems in a late *Atlantic* is a case in point. At just about the same time, and, we think, during the same year, Emerson and Arthur Helps published essays, in which the American says: "Friendship requires more time than poor, busy men can usually command;" and the Englishman tells us: "Men nowadays do not have time to form friendships." An example of the different ways in which substantially the same idea will be expressed by differently-constituted minds appears in the three following sayings, by T. W. Higginson, R. W. Emerson, and Herbert Spencer, respectively:

"Indeed, man himself is graceful in his unconscious and direct employments."

"Thou canst not wave thy staff in air,
Or dip thy paddle in the lake,
But it carves the bow of Beauty there,
And the ripples in rhyme the oar forsake."

"Rhythm is a necessary characteristic of all motion."

We get the same idea in the forms given it by the graceful essayist, whose thoughts and words are alike "pretty"; by the thinker, whose poetry sometimes conceals the thought; and by the most profound and original philosopher of the age, who would always sacrifice beauty of expression to truth of thought, and yet half-unconsciously combines both in their perfection. From the puerile plagiarist of Nevada to the truest thinker of England, is a long step. We can go no farther.

The alleged fact that Darwin has embraced the Free Religion of which Mr. F. E. Abbott is the Apostle, seems to have aroused the makers of news to the necessity of providing religious beliefs for the friends of Darwin. Prof. Tyndall was at once placed in the bosom of Protestantism, which is a peculiar position for the author of "Miracles and Natural Law." Encouraged by the reception of this piece of information, its author now announces that Professor Huxley has joined the Catholic Church, and been received into full communion. The rapid change that must have taken place in his views is shown by the fact that, scarcely two months ago, he published the following paragraph: "One of the greatest merits in my eyes of the doctrine of evolution is the fact that it occupies a position of complete and irreconcilable antagonism to that vigorous and consistent enemy of the highest intellectual, moral, and social life of mankind,—the Catholic Church." We await anxiously the next tidings of conversion. There are many eminent men yet undisposed-of, and several forms of belief. Will St. George Mivart embrace Mormonism, or will Professor Wallace turn Mohammedan? Either event would be quite as probable as those we have already been gravely told were true.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* is exercised in soul over what it is pleased to term the "Free-Trade-Chicago-Relief-Swindle Bill." After a lofty protestation of its unwillingness to "strike a fallen foe," it draws its bodkin and advances to the attack, impelled solely by high moral motives, which seem to be substantially as follows: *First*—It is unjust that Chicago should not pay taxes to the owners of the forests of the West. *Second*—This bill will do Chicago good. We plead guilty to this indictment, and can only throw ourselves upon the mercy of the Court. *Third*—All Chicago merchants are dishonest, and there would, therefore, be unlimited swindling under such a bill. *Fourth*—If any aid is to be given, it ought to be by a grant of money, so that "The East and South may be laid under contribution, as well as the West." In order to balance as much as possible the pettiness of these four weighty arguments, the *Sentinel* indulges in a fine spasm of virtuous indignation over the violation of the Constitution, and quotes, in support of its position, the name of that well-known upholder of the Constitution, Senator Sherman, of Ohio. The peroration of the *Sentinel's* editorial consists in an appeal to Congress not to "cripple the trade of a few States by the passage of an act so unjust as the one now pending." How the trade of several States is to be crippled by the passage of a bill which will cause the emporium of that trade to be rebuilt in half the time it would otherwise be, it is difficult to see. It is sadly evident that "the Teeming Metropolis of the Northwest," hoped to get control of this trade while Chicago was crippled, and so looks with great disfavor on the rapid manner in which her "fallen foe" is becoming repossessed of all her former advantages. We are not aware that the lumber-trade of Maine, or any other industry of that or the neighboring States, was "crippled" by the relief extended to Portland after a far lighter misfortune than that Chicago has undergone; and we beg the *Sentinel* to dismiss its anxious fears. The existence of this city depends largely upon the existence of the trade in question, and Chicago will take the same comprehensive care of it in the future that she has in the past.

The New York *Tribune* utters a forcible protest against the increasing prevalence of cant in our religious newspapers, and gives some wondrous instances of it. One periodical, sadly in need of money, tells of souls converted by its influence, and then proceeds: "The editor of the —— has touched the right chord; has prepared the best dish for the people, for all who mean to save their souls. Show your paper to your friends, and especially to hungry souls; for, when these last get a taste of it, they will be sure to come for it again, and you will be sure to get your ten-club in a short time. Notice now: in getting a new subscriber for the ——, you either win a new soul for Jesus, or start one already in the Kingdom on a new career. And you will secure a premium for yourself better than the best offered by the periodicals of the day,—a cash premium, paid to you in the day of God." This revolting appeal is taken from what the *Tribune* calls "a leading newspaper in one of the religious sects." Immediately after its editor thus promises the favor of an Infinite God to anybody who will get subscribers for the ——, he indulges in a fierce diatribe on the [illegible] in the horse-cars on [illegible] Sunday, and deals out damnation by stating "Every soul who thus transgresses wins hell at the price of a fare." This blasphemous assumption of bestowing the rewards and punishments of the Almighty, according as a person's actions are or are not pleasing in the sight of one bigot, is as far removed as possible from the spirit of true religion. The sect which this newspaper "leads" should change its guide straightway.

Some years ago a movement was made among members of the Roman Catholic Church for the establishment of missions among the emancipated colored persons of the United States. A college was founded in England, and, some weeks ago, four graduates of this institution, the first instalment, reached this country. The head-quarters of the mission are at Baltimore, and on Sunday night, Jan. 14, the first public preaching and exercises took place. The immense church selected for the purpose was densely packed with colored persons, who were addressed by the Reverend Herbert Vaughan. The ceremonies were noticable from the fact that the hymns were sung by the congregation, which is a novel proceeding in the Roman Catholic Church, but which probably will prove attractive to the colored people, among whom these missionaries are to labor.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A panther is destroying stock and committing various depredations in Hancock County.

—A Post Office has been established at Clarksdale, Christain County.

—The Bloomington Board of Trade has turned the conduct of monthly stock sales in that city over to the farmers of the county.

—At Champaign, during 1871, 160 stores, halls and offices were furnished, and $200,000 was spent in the erection of brick business blocks.

—Knapp, Stout & Co., of Dubuque, have entered suit against the Illinois Central Railroad for the recovery of $11,000 as remuneration for improvements made by plaintiff on defendant's grounds in that city, near the freight depots.

—Mrs. Eliza W. Smith, of Wenona, has in her possession a Bible that is nearly 300 years old. It was printed in Holland in the fifteenth century. It was brought over to this country by William Wierman, and has been kept in the family as an heirloom ever since.

—Since 1868, the river, at a point about 8 miles below Alton, has cut into the bank a distance of 950 feet, and the abrasion still continues. The former stone levee of the town of Madison is now an island in the river, nearly a quarter of a mile from shore. The abrasion is caused by the swift current of the Missouri striking the bank at right angles.

WISCONSIN.

Two Indians have killed seven bears and sixty deer in the town of Montpelier during the present winter.

—The saloons of Kenosha are closed on Sunday, and the roughs of that city go to Racine to hold carnival.

—The wife of Charles Pretches, of the town of St. Joseph, St. Croix County, recently presented her lord and master with a daughter having two teeth at its birth.

—Ed. H. Borab, a well-to-do farmer near Lancaster, raised last season 220 bushels of "middle" clover from 26 acres of land. The crop brought him $1,760. This is the largest yield of clover ever raised in that section.

—The Janesville *Gazette* says that a boy of that city poked shelled corn into his ear. After the crop had sprouted in the rich soil, it began to feel uncomfortable, and a surgeon was summoned, when nine kernels of corn were extracted.

—The Bayfield *Press* says: "We have authentic information that the lake is entirely frozen across from Bark Point to the north shore, and that there is more solid ice this winter than for a number of years outside the islands, for, as far as the eye can reach, no water is visible."

—The suit against the city of Ripon, brought by A. Bittel, for damages sustained in falling through a rickety sidewalk a year and a half ago, has just been decided in the Circuit Court at Fond du Lac for the plaintiff,—$1,200 damages and costs."

—The Hon. Charles H. Larkin has introduced a petition into the Assembly at Madison, asking for a tenure-of-office bill in the case of Chief of Police of Milwaukee. The applicants ask that the law may be such as to make a term five years, and his salary $2,500.

—The Green Bay *Advocate* says: "Many of our people will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Pettit, of Kenosha, which took place in Pennsylvania some two weeks since. Her remains were brought to her former home, at Kenosha, for interment. She was a daughter of Captain Estes, well known in the early days of Lake Winnebago navigation as the Captain of the steamer Peytona. She was married in Iowa to Mr. Pettit, formerly of Kenosha, a newspaper writer and artist who died some years ago, leaving her a widow with two children.

INDIANA.

New Albany boasts of a lady 6 feet tall, with black hair touching the ground.

—Sixteen converts to the Baptist Church were baptized in Shelbyville, on Sunday last week. Interest in the revival at this church is undiminished.

—A hotel at South Bend was entered by a gang of burglars the other night, who left only one suit of clothes for the thirty guests in the house. At breakfast, the next morning, toilets were not remarkable for their elegance.

—Terre Haute is circulating a subscription list with which to tempt the State Board of Agriculture to locate the State Fair in that city. The movement is meeting with considerable success, the list showing already a large number of subscribers.

—A couple were married at Esq. Mayhew's office, in Shelbyville, on the 17th, the groom being 64 years old and the bride 19. After the nuptial ceremony, the happy pair bought 25 cents' worth of cheese and crackers and started on foot on their bridal tour to the groom's residence,—five miles from the city.

—On Christmas Day a well-known pork-curing firm of Lafayette boxed up a hog's head, an ear of corn, a few oats, and a potato or two, and shipped it to a friend in Cincinnati, by way of a joke, the express charges being $1.50. In return the other day one of the firm received a box by express, which, upon opening, was found to contain the remains of an old boiled ham, of which nothing appeared but the bone and skin. The charge upon the latter was only 75 cents, so that the Lafayette firm is ahead.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* of Jan. 26 says:

A short time since a German named Harmon and a woman named Rhiltime, left Quincy, Ill., the latter leaving her husband there, and came to this city. The pair took rooms over the corner of Tennessee and New York streets, and all went well until Monday, when the woman induced Harmon to draw his money from the bank and keep it in the house. He had considerably over $5,000, all of which he gave to her save about $500. Monday afternoon he went to the room and found the woman gone, she having taken all but $500 of the money which he gave to her. It is supposed she went back to Quincy, and no doubt, with the nice little sum in her possession, easily received the forgiveness of her husband. Poor Harmon got crazy drunk at his loss, and Tuesday night he took the late train for Cincinnati, which is the last the police heard of either of the pair.

MICHIGAN.

A pottery will soon be established at Corunna.

—Waterford is to have a fire-brick school building.

—Dr. Walthausen shot a large lynx near Bay City on the 20th inst.

—Pressed oat, wheat and barley straw are being sent in large quantities to the lumber camps, and also to farmers in the "burnt district," in Huron and Sanilac Counties.

—The Directors of the Northern Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical Society have voted to offer $10,000 in speed premiums for horses at the fair next fall.

PERSONAL.

The Chief of Police at Springfield, Mass., plays three games of euchre at once.

—A recent social feature at Rochester, N. Y., was a quadruple birthday celebration by members of the Germania Mænnerchor.

—The Hartford Common Council has appointed a special committee to inquire as to the cost of a statue in honor of Dr. Horace Wells. The appropriations made by the State and City, amounting to $10,000, are in the hands of Governor Jewell, and have been well invested to await their legal expenditure.

—Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, who is very much occupied with the business of his office, recently refused to receive the Pennsylvania delegates to the Grand Army gathering. The question at once arose, whether it was a blunt refusal, or a kind declaration based upon necessity. Believing it to be the former, the delegation withdrew an invitation to their banquet, previously sent him. The Mayor declares that he meant nothing unkind, but desired to establish a precedent.

—P. P. Peck, of Denver, presented Alexis with an elegant cabinet of mineral specimens from various lodes in the Territory. In return, he received a ring,—a topaz encircled by sixteen diamonds. The Denver *News* says: "We are credibly informed that the Grand Duke Alexis was vexed and chagrined that he was not introduced to any of our young ladies Thursday evening, and that he 'should have much preferred selecting his own partners.' Also, that the Duke and General Sheridan were agreed in the opinion that Miss Demorest, of Golden, was the handsomest lady in the assembly."

—The Rochester, N. Y. *Express* says: "The murder of Jonathan Orton, in his barn on Union street, in 1866, is still fresh in the minds of the majority of our readers. It will be remembered that every effort made by the authorities to ferret out the murderer and bring him to justice failed. We understand that John E. Morey, one of the proprietors of the *Union*, has received a letter from a physician in New York, containing the information that a man named Shehan, who recently died from the effects of a kerosene accident, confessed on his death-bed that he was the murderer of Orton."

—It will be remembered that Miss Sallie Shannon, of Lawrence, Kan., was the object of distinguished attention from the Grand [illegible] Duke, at the St. Louis ball. The Lawrence *Tribune* [illegible] that while the special train carrying the Duke and party was stopping at Kit Carson, at the Duke's suggestion, General Custer telegraphed to Miss Shannon, thinking she had returned home, inviting her to join the party at Topeka, adding that if she could not make it convenient to do so, the party would stop at Lawrence, remain over a short time and call on her. Miss Shannon not being there was deprived of the great honor tendered her.

—A hard hit at the Virginia Legislature of last winter is circulating in Richmond. It appears that a party, who had his own reasons for making the inquiry, approached a Pennsylvania railroad man in Philadelphia, and asked him flatly whether his company intended to spend any more money in Richmond. "No, sir, no; emphatically, no," was the excited reply. "Why not?" "I'll tell you why, sir. The members of the Pennsylvania Legislature are gentlemen, sir—perfect gentlemen. You don't have to bribe but once; but—[bringing his fist in virtuous indignation down upon the table] these d—d scoundrels in Virginia have no more conscience than a hog, and you never know when you are done buying them."

—A widow writes a letter of inquiry to the Richwood *Enquirer* respecting the payment of the January interest. The editor replies:

RESPECTED MADAM: They have just reported a bill from the celebrated Joint-Committee, giving you 3 per cent on your bonds (the two-thirds) until 1883; then 6 per cent until 1893; and then 9 per cent until 1905. We take you to be about 65 years of age. If so, and you can hold out until you are 77 years of age you will get every year 3 per cent. on your $68. We wish you were younger and could live to enjoy the 9 per cent. You would have a good time then. But, supposing you to be "fat, fair, and forty," you would be 62 before you entered this delightful era. The chances are that you would die before that time; and, if you should reach it, you would almost certainly "shuffle off your mortal coil" before the time was up. We do not wish to flatter you, and write therefore in these plain terms. The present Legislature does not seem to have any particular concern for persons in your situation. If you had a vote, it might be different. Possibly the "parade" to which you refer would have some effect. Individual protests seem to make little impression; it is possible that an array of widows' weeds in front of the Washington Monument might

——"have charms to soothe a savage breast;
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak;"

but even this is not absolutely certain, considering the circumstances under which the Legislature was elected.

—David Leavitt, an old resident of Brooklyn now living in Massachusetts, is spending the winter with his friends in New York. He is now 80 years of age, and very active. For a great many years he was the Rothschild of American bankers, and had brains, integrity, popularity, and executive ability enough to control Wall street and keep financial affairs in good running order. During the grand smash, in 1857, when the boldest men trembled and blanched with fear, he cooly stood on the steps of the American Exchange Bank, of which he was President, and counselled hope, courage, and faith in the commercial and financial strength of the city, the banks, and the country. His speech to the people who thronged Wall street on the "black day" of that eventful period will never be forgotten by those who heard it. Bank stock was offered at 30, 40, or 50 cents on its par value. That of his own institution was offered below 50. "Bring it to me," he said, "I will take it at 50—all you will deliver;" and he did take it in large amounts, and he never regretted it, for it soon rose to par.

—The Portland *Advertiser* has been reviewing the career of Edith O'Gorman. It says: "If we have doubted her pretensions it has been because we have sincerely believed that she was a humbug, a mere adventurer, hired to tell a sensational story merely for the sake of the money it brought, and not from any desire to promote Protestantism or eradicate the corruption of Roman Catholicism. Her story is doubtless a patchwork of truth and fiction; it is not all true; it is not all false. There is enough truth to sugar-coat the falsehood and make it more easily swallowed. But the falsehood is the effective part of her preparation; the rest merely renders the introduction into the mind a little more easy. We believe Protestantism can stand on its own merits. If Romanism uses corrupt agencies to make proselytes, this is no reason why Protestantism should, but, on the contrary, a very excellent reason why it should not. A school of physicians which should employ quacks and charlatans to break down another school, would inevitably lose the confidence of the public, and a religious body which endorses religious quacks will in time suffer the same way."

—The negroes of Washington are still in great alarm about being murdered for dissection. A few nights ago, as "Joe," a well-known colored crier of oysters, fish, and watermelons, was walking in Fighting alley, a stout white man, he says, stealthily approached him, and, after slapping a sticking plaster to his mouth to prevent his giving an alarm, attempted to shoulder him. "Joe," however, gathered up all his strength, and, making a desperate effort, succeeded in breaking away, and ran into a house in the neighborhood, where the inmates, by the application of water, relieved him of his inconvenient mouthpiece. He then told the excited group around him what had happened, as related above, and they rejoiced with him exceedingly on his narrow escape from being converted into castor oil. One of the bystanders went to the police station and secured the aid of some of the force, but the sticking plaster man was not found. It is very probable that this was a joke played off on "Old Joe," but he, and those who saw him, do not regard it in that light. They firmly believe it was a genuine "night doctor," who wanted him for the oil. One consequence of the occurrence is, that but few colored people go out after dark now in that section of the city.

—The great works which are to make the present year famous in the history of Richmond are: the deepening of James River, the tunnel through Church Hill, the free bridge across James River, and the annexation of Manchester.

EUROPE.

New Year's Day at Paris, Berlin, and Rome.

Peace Policy of Russia---The Bishop of Orleans and the French Academy.

The Ruins of Paris---Rebuilding---Compulsory Public Instruction.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Jan. 6.

NEW YEAR'S AT PARIS.

The President of the French Republic has acted with great tact at the New Year's reception, in making no speech at all. That was certainly the best course he could pursue, as the centre of gravity in the European balance of power has ceased to be in France. How deeply the French feel the change which their former proud and domineering position has undergone, can be seen from the tenor of their newspapers. They all praise the course of Mr. Thiers, and consider his silence as a proof of dignity and a sign of tact. The *Agence Havas*, which furnishes the telegraphic despatches to the public press, takes especial pains to say, at the conclusion of every telegram in regard to the several receptions: "There were no speeches made." On former occasions it had devolved upon the Papal Nuncio to address the Chief of the State; but this time the mouth of that high dignitary and representative of the Infallible Pope remained closed. Mr. Thiers' voice, in his conversation with the several diplomatists, was not raised above a whisper, for the obvious purpose of demonstrating that the conversation was nothing but a private talk. Even when Mr. de Girardin, in the name of the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Frank, of the Institute, in the name of the Jewish Consistory, officially addressed the Chief of the Republic, Mr. Thiers contented himself with answering a few words without significence.

NEW YEAR'S AT BERLIN.

At Berlin, contrary to the expectations and wishes of the French press, the ceremonies of New Year's Day were very simple, and the Emperor William was very far from imitating the bad example set by Louis Napoleon. He alluded, in his answer to the congratulations of his Generals and the members of his Cabinet, to the glorious deeds of his army, and spoke hopefully of the future; but he, in a very modest way, did not rely only upon the strength of the German Empire, but expressed a great confidence in the friendship existing between Germany and its great neighbors, Russia and Austria.

RUSSIA PEACEFUL.

Speaking of Russia, I wrote in my last letter what the official *Government Advertiser* had to say in regard to the position of Russia in the affairs of Europe; and now comes the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the organ of the Chancellor of the Russian Empire, and confirms the peaceful intentions of the Government of the Czar in the following terms: "If Russia had entertained such ambitious designs as it was charged, the opportunities to carry out such intentions were not wanting. But the policy of the Empire was not one of sentimentality; on the contrary, the Russian Cabinet considered the integrity of Austria and of Turkey as elements necessary for the preservation of the European balance of power, and, therefore, it could not for a moment separate the interests of Russia from the general interests of peace and of the social and political order of Europe." That is rather plain and significant talk, and it is hardly to be expected that the present Crown Prince, on whose French sympathies revenge-thirsty France puts so many [illegible] great hopes, when in the course of human [illegible] will ascend the Throne of [illegible] and [illegible] entirely discard the [illegible] man events as [illegible] Peter the Great, [illegible] peaceable policy of his father.

NEW YEAR'S AT ROME.

Of more importance than the New Year's Day ceremonies at Paris and at Berlin were those at Rome. Instead of the poor old Pope, the King of United Italy received this year, for the first time, the representatives of the foreign powers in the Eternal City. How cheaply the Infallible One must have felt when he considered how closely upon the foot of his great victory in the Ecumenical Council followed the overthrow of his temporal power. And now all the diplomatists representing their Governments near the Court of Victor Emanuel did honor to the latter in the conquered city, and thereby acknowledged it as the Capital of Italy. Even the French Ambassador, the Marquis de Sayre, has informed the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs that the archives of the French Legation were already transferred to Rome, where the Dranvelleri would now exclusively transact their official business. Well may Pio Nono exclaim: "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

BISHOP DUPANLOUP AND THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

The controversy between Monsigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, and the French Academy is another proof of the utter and reckless intolerance of the Roman Infallibilists. In order that all the readers of THE TRIBUNE may fully comprehend the matter in dispute, I wish to state that, as early as 1625, there existed at Paris a small society of *savants*, who regularly met at the residence of one of their number, Valentine Conzert de Chapelain, who was a Protestant. The chief aim of the society was the perfection of the French language. In 1635, Cardinal Richelieu created out of this little knot of learned men the French National Academy, or *l'Institut de France*. The number of the members was from the beginning, and is yet to-day, limited to forty, who rejoice in the appellation of the "Immortals." The object of the Academy is yet cultivation of literature, but especially perfection and elevation of the French language. The great *Dictionnaire de l'Academie*, that is for the French language the same that Webster and Worcester are for the English, and Grimm's *Woerterbuck* for the German language, is the work of the French Academy. A new edition is at present in course of preparation, which has not yet further progressed than to the letter E. This edition was so far pushed forward almost alone by the exertion of one man, Monsieur Littre, a celebrated philologist. A few days ago, an election was held to fill four vacancies existing among the Forty "Immortals," when Monsieur Littre was one of the number elected. This choice—a compromise between Messrs. Thiers and Guizot—appears now to have given great offence to that strong pillar of the growth of Rome, the Bishop of Orleans, who, immediately after the election of Monsieur Littre, sent the following epistle to the Director of the Academy. "Sir: I cannot any longer have the honor of being a member of the Academy. Please have this resignation accepted. I am, &c., Felix, Bishop of Orleans." But these few lines are not all the Bishop has written in regard to that matter. In the Catholic newspapers he publishes a protest, which he had previously laid before the Academy, against the election of Monsieur Littre, and in which he represents the latter as an Atheist, Socialist, and Positivist, or Materialist. In this protest, which fills eight columns, the Bishop gives extracts from various literary writings in order to substantiate the charge. Amongst those extracts is one taken from *La Revue Positiviste*, in which Monsieur Littre uses the following language: "I have for years called myself a Socialist, and so I call myself to-day. I approve the principle of the *Internationale*. I have applauded the formation of associations by the laborers, and I have encouraged them to break down the barriers of nationality. And, notwithstanding the gloomy events, I yet stick to that opinion. The international character of the laborers is a great idea, and a right step in the direction to bind together the European peoples by the reciprocity of their relations. I disapprove of the law which Government is preparing against the *Internationale*, and I shall vote against it." The *Gaulois*—by the way, one of the most frivolous papers—ridicules the actions of Monsigneur Dupanloup, by reminding him that the character of "immortality" of the forty "Immortals" was just as indelible as the character of a Catholic priest, and that, "once an Immortal, always an Immortal," and therefore his resignation would not be accepted. And, indeed, the resignation of Monsigneur Dupanloup is without a single precedent since the foundation of the French Academy in 1635, while, at all times, members of the Catholic clergy were occupying seats with men of not less advanced [illegible] than those of Monsieur Littre. I will only mention the names of Voltaire and d'Alembert.

THE PARIS RUINS.

While at Chicago the conflagration was yet raging amongst smouldering ruins, and the smoke yet ascending to the sky, the enterprising spirit of the Yankees was already occupied with plans how to rebuild the devastated city with more strength and in greater splendor, and Congress, in the first days of its assembling, has already considered the question of expending four millions of dollars for the erection of magnificent Governmental palaces on the plan of the burnt Post Office Block. On this side of the Atlantic, they do everything in a slower way. Even at Strasburg, where all the damages done to buildings and persons during the bombardment are liberally paid for by the German Empire out of the five milliards of French war-indemnities, little is yet done in point of rebuilding. Happily, Western enterprise marches a little faster, or it would take at least a quarter of a century to destroy the vestiges of the great Chicago conflagration. In the last few days, *le Moniteur* finally gave some information as to the fate of the public buildings and monuments which were burnt by the Communists.

We learn from that official statement that the repairs of the *Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile* are progressing satisfactorily. The arm of the angel in the Apotheosis of Napoleon I., and the arm of the infant in the bas-relief of the figure representing War, are to be sculptured anew. Of the buildings destroyed by fire, the following three will not be rebuilt at all: 1. The Treasury, which has to be taken down entirely, and the remaining materials of which are valued at 164,000 francs. 2. The palace of the State Council (*La Cour des Comptes et le Conseil d'Etat*). It was first expected that that building would be repaired with but little costs, but the ravages of winter have put it in such a condition that it would be necessary to reconstruct it entirely. 3. The great Storehouse (*le Grenier d'Abondance*).

The Hotel of the Legion of Honor will be rebuilt with the help of a subscription raised by the Legionaries, which has already reached 600,000 francs. The pavilion on the side of the Seine is already entirely rebuilt. The building of the *Caisse des Depots et Consignations*—an institution for the safe keeping of valuables,—will be reconstructed by the Company. The City Hall—the celebrated *Hotel de Ville*—will be rebuilt by the city, and the Tuileries by the State. In regard to the latter building, it is said that Monsieur Thiers will himself soon present a communication to the National Assembly.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Jules Simon's bill for compulsory primary instruction,—without doubt the most important measure before the National Assembly,—as little satisfactory as it would appear to a liberal American mind, seems, even in that defective shape, to find very little favor with the representatives of the French people, if a conclusion is to be drawn from the Committee in whose hands it is trusted, and in which Committee eleven members are opposed, and only two are in favor of the bill. Amongst the majority is Monsigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans and resigned "Immortal." But more about French educational matters in my next letter. L. B.

DEATH TO BRUIN.

Ulster County, N. Y., Invaded by Bears—Hunting Parties on the Shandaken Mountains—Terrible Conflicts and Wounded Men, but Plenty of "Bar's" Meat.

From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle.

Never before in the history of Ulster County have the bears been so numerous as now. The reports from the mountains of the Shandaken range are of the most exciting character. Within sixty days fifteen black bears of formidable appearance have been killed in the vicinity of Chichesterville and Phœnicia alone. Parents of children do not allow their little ones to visit neighbors after dark, fearing they will be overtaken along the road by the "varmints" and fatally embraced. Locomotive engineers on the Roundout & Oswego Railroad frequently see bears crossing the road ahead of their engines. The animals steal poultry, attack hogs, and follow cattle. The mountains swarm with hunting parties, and fierce encounters, and deadly grips are reported almost daily. Early last week one of the hunters about Chichesterville trailed a bear up what is known as the "Hollow Tree Branch," to a spot within a quarter of a mile of John Avery's cabin, where a fierce fight took place, and the hunter came near being killed. Twice did the bear have him in a deadly grip, and twice the hunter got away, [illegible] with the flesh on his hands, arms, and face badly lacerated. The third time they [illegible] got into close quarters he whipped out [illegible] his knife and sunk it into bruin's vitals. [illegible] As the animal loosened his hold the hot [illegible] blood spurted in his face, and the bear [illegible] fell back, when the hunter, having used [illegible] all his ammunition, finished the business with the butt of his rifle. The "[illegible]itter" was then dragged to John Avery's cabin, where the hunter's wounds were dressed. The bear weighed 358 pounds.

Last Friday Matthew Woodworth, H. Dewall, an old hunter, and a German, known as "Dutch Fred," started on a bear hunt from Chichesterville. They traversed the mountain for two hours, and finally struck the trail of three bears, when immediate preparations were made to hunt the game down. For hours they followed the animals over mountain, ravines and precipices, and by the sides of streams, till at last they holed them at a point about a quarter of a mile from Phœnicia, on the Rondout & Oswego Railroad, a hamlet containing six or eight buildings. They vainly endeavored to get the critters out of their hiding place, when "H. D." as he is familiarly known, exclaimed, "Wall, I guess we've got to smoke the hairy cusses." Dry brush and twigs were gathered in large quantities, and a tinder-box was impressed into the service. In a few moments dense volumes of smoke were rolling about the hole and penetrating far into the interior. The hunters crouched about the entrance and awaited the result. Suddenly "Dutch Fred" exclaimed, "Gone avay! Gone avay! Dere coombs von oof de pabies ou[illegible]." All eyes were at once centered upon the mouth of the hole, and, sure enough, the [illegible] nose of a cub made its appearance, quickly followed by another. Both were the noses of young bears. Being thoroughly uneducated in the "escape business" they were easily caught, and at once despatched. But the hardest fight was to come. Old Bruin, deserted by his offspring, would not be smoked out. A council of war was held, when it was decided that one of the party had to go in after him and put a rope around him, so that he could be dragged out. It was risky work, and the lot fell on "Dutch Fred." He was fully equal to the task. He procured a rope, and, getting down on his stomach, crawled in, leaving nothing outside of the hole but his feet, and a kick from him was to be the signal for dragging him out. He hadn't been gone more than a half a minute before his feet moved vigorously, and it was evident that a severe tussle was going on inside. Woodworth and "H. D." gave him a terrible "yank," and brought him out, as "H. D." said, "a flukin." His hands and face were covered with blood, and his clothes were badly torn, but he held on one end of the rope in his hand, having successfully and securely fastened the other end about the bear's body, though in the tussle he got badly "chawed." With a hard pull and a strong pull and a pull all together they brought his bearship to daylight, and, though he made a desperate resistance, they finally clubbed him to death. When dressed he weighed nearly four hundred pounds. "Dutch Fred" is having an overcoat made of his skin, which is black and glossy.

A few days previous another party started from Chichesterville on a similar hunt. They walked up the stream to Jake Moon's cabin, and then "struck in," and came upon bear trails almost immediately. For three days they followed the trail, sleeping by night around rude camp fires, until at last, on the afternoon of the third day, they brought up within two hundred yards of their starting place, with ammunition all gone, but they had run the bears (three of them) into a tree directly before them. A messenger was at once despatched for help, and the news of treeing the bears spread through the little hamlet of thirty or forty houses like wildfire. Little children who had for the last two months heard nothing but bear stories and wonderfully exaggerated adventures, turned pale and ran in doors, clinging to their mother's dresses, while the mothers themselves forgot for the time their household duties, and joined in the general excitement. When the news was received at the factory near by, where a hundred men and boys are employed, the greatest excitement ensued, and all sorts of weapons were seized with which to rush to the attack. So rapid did the word spread that in fifteen minutes after the tree in which the bears (a mother and two cubs) were ensconced was surrounded by scores of men and boys, with every conceivable weapon in their hands. Poor Bruin, with her young crouched close about her, looked an agonizing picture of dispair, though at times, there was a desperate wildness about her eyes which did not augur well for those who sought her life. The cubs trembled in every limb, and when the hum of voices was loudest, hugged, if possible, closer to the old one. Some one shouted, "Cut down the tree!" and a roar of assent went up from a dozen throats, and immediately blow after blow fell upon the base of the bears' retreat. Suddenly the tree swayed, and then down it came with a crash. The old bear made a terrific leap, and the crowd parted right and left, and, with a growl of rage, she cleared the ring in safety, and got away. Not a soul dared to obstruct her passage. One of the cubs endeavored to follow in her footsteps, but in doing so tumbled over a ledge of rocks, and in a minute was clubbed to death. The other, closely cornered, showed fight, and a desperate contest ensued. He attacked one of the men in a ferocious manner, and after tearing and scratching the flesh on his hands and arms was getting ready for a hug, when Jack Ward advanced and struck him several times with a club, forcing him to loose his hold and fall to the ground, when he was despatched with axes. The cubs weighed over 200 pounds each. Another party is in full pursuit of the mother. In the vicinity bears form the leading subject of conversation. Tables groan with bear meat at every meal. One can have stewed bear, fried bear, bear chops, fricasseed bear, bear soup, and bear hash. Sides of barns and sheds are ornamented with bearskins nailed up to dry, and hunters sport bearskin caps, bearskin vests and bearskin mittens. Never was there such excitement over the bear question thereabouts before, and the hunt continues.

Singular Electrical Phenomenon.

San Jose Correspondence of the San Francisco Call.

To-day Robert Staten, a reliable and highly esteemed citizen of Gilroy, related to your reporter a story about an electrical manifestation which, to say the least, is unusual and needs explanation—so, please trot out the Academy of Sciences and let them "rise to explain." About eighty miles south of Gilroy, near the headwaters of the San Benito Creek, Mr. Staten has a drove of cattle under charge of a number of herdsmen. As is the custom among ranchmen, each has to take his regular turn at cooking the food. For some time past, William Bell, one of the herders, has observed, much to his own surprise and to the amazement of his comrades, that he instantly becomes a sort of animated galvanic battery every time he attempts to mix the biscuit dough in a tin pan! The phases of this curious phenomenon may be given thus: The moment Bell plunges his hand into the dough, and begins to knead the same, a sharp, tingling sensation like that experienced when holding the knobs of a battery is felt in each hand and arm from the tips of the fingers to the elbow, but in no other portion of the body. At the same time the peculiar crackling sound of electric sparks can be distinctly heard by the observer. Further, if the light be removed, the sparks can be plainly seen issuing from the hands and arms of Bell. As stated, the dough is invariably mixed in a common tin pan, and, as Mr. Staten informs us, the ingredients in the dough are simply pure water, common salt, and either saleratus or yeast powder. Bell is a respectable citizen, of temperate habits, aged about 60 years, and is too simple-hearted and honest to try to trick anybody.

THE MURDERED MUSICIAN.

Testimony of Brooklyn Citizens—Proclamation by the Mayor.

From the New York World, Jan. 26.

The people of Brooklyn are terribly excited over the murder of Professor Panormo in one of the most public streets of the city on Tuesday night. The statement of deceased to the effect that he was assaulted in a city car now seems to have been erroneous, if, indeed, he ever made it. All the facts thus far obtained go to show that Mr. Panormo was assaulted in Cumberland street, between Park and Myrtle avenues, at 10 o'clock in the evening; that he then staggered forward to a city car, and in an insensible condition rode home to the corner of Pineapple and Fulton streets, where he died.

Officer Woolsack, and not Officer Price, was on the car when Professor Panormo came on board, and makes the following explanation: "At 10:05 I left the Station-house, and was coming down Myrtle avenue on this car (No. 289), and stood on the rear platform, with my back towards the car, and this man (Panormo) got on at about Hampden street; I stepped on one side to let him pass; he went in the car and sat down alongside of a lady, and the conductor went in, tapped the lady on the shoulder, and asked her to sit on the other side of the car; I saw the man pay the conductor his fare, and when the conductor came out on the platform I asked him what was the matter with the man; he said he had asked him, but the man didn't speak; all he said was, 'Let me out at Pineapple street;' the man saw me standing in full uniform, and if he had been robbed he should have told me, but he didn't; I didn't think he needed any assistance; I rode down as far as Navy street, and then got off."

Dr. Conklin, of No. 149 Remsen street, called in the Coroners' office yesterday morning, and stated that he was on the car when the murdered man hailed it and got aboard. The Doctor had not been long in the car when it stopped and the deceased got in. He had his handkerchief and one of his gloves in his left hand, and was [illegible] holding them to his eye. Blood was streaming from him, and his hat was all bruised and battered, and had blood on it; [illegible] his clothes were saturated with blood. When he entered the car he sat down next to a lady, who was asked by the conductor to sit a little further up, as the wounded man was swaying to and fro, and looked as though he was going to fall; I went over to him and looked closely at him, and saw that he had been fearfully beaten. His hair was saturated with blood, while that fluid was streaming down from a gash in the temple.

I said to him, "You have been hurt, sir, have you not?"

He answered, "Yes, I have. I was attacked down the street by two men." I noticed a peculiarity about his speech, but I know he had not been drinking; he acted like a person confused; some of the passengers got around him, and wanted to take him to a drug-store, but he refused, and said: "Put me out at Pineapple street;" he told the conductor that he wanted to get off there.

It now appears that the deceased was taken to a drug store to have his wounds dressed before he got on the car. Dr. Marvin, keeper of the store, states: "I reside at the corner of Park avenue and Oxford street. At a little before 10 a man came up leading this man, who was covered with blood, and wanted me to prescribe for him. I keep a drug store. The man told me that he found Mr. Panormo on the other side of the street [illegible] on the sidewalk when he first saw him, but then he got up and was staggering toward a fence. There was a large pool of blood on the ground. I saw the wounds of the deceased were of such a serious nature that I told him to go for an officer, who should take Panormo home. The man then went out and left Panormo sitting on the curbstone, and the man who brought deceased in went to the corner of Park avenue to try and find a policeman, but not seeing one there he went down a block further on Park avenue and found one (Officer Woolsack, of the Fourth,) who had just come from the direction of Myrtle avenue, and who told this man, 'Why the man just described to me has got on a Myrtle avenue car and is gone home.'"

The Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Jan. 25, 1872.

Whereas, Professor Panormo, a peaceable and inoffensive citizen, was brutally murdered in the neighborhood of Washington Park, on Tuesday night, 23d instant: Now, therefore, I, S. S. Powell, Mayor [illegible] of the city of Brooklyn, do hereby offer a reward of [illegible] for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the deed, or half that amount for such information as will lead to their apprehension.

S. S. POWELL, Mayor.

Coroner Jones, who is himself a good physician and surgeon, yesterday impanelled a jury of the best citizens he could find, and set to work to unravel the mystery. There seems to be no doubt now that Professor Panormo was murdered for his money, failing to find which the thieves carried off his gold watch. The police and detective corps, under Chief Campbell, are also hard at work, night and day, in order to unravel the mystery, if possible. Professor Panormo was born in Regent street, London, and was 43 years of age at the time of his death. He has been in this country seventeen years, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Interesting Letter from Florence Nightingale.

MY DEAR SIR: I could not do what you ask me to do in your kind letter of July 12, viz., give you information about my own life; though, if I could, it would be to show you how a woman of very ordinary ability has been led to God—by strange and unaccustomed paths—to do in His service what He did in hers. And if I could tell you all, you would see how God had done all and I nothing. I have worked hard, very hard,—that is all,—and I have never refused God anything; though, being naturally a very shy person, most of my life has been distasteful to me. I have no particular gifts. And I can assure any young lady, if she will but try to walk, she will soon be able to run the "appointed course." But then she must first learn to walk, and so when she runs she must run with patience. (Most people don't ever try to walk.)

First—But I would say to all young ladies who are called to any particular vocation, qualify yourself for it as a man does for his work. Don't think you can undertake it otherwise. No one should attempt to teach the Greek language until he is master of the language; and this he can only become by hard study. And,

Second—If you are called to man's work, do not exact woman's privileges, the privilege of inaccuracy, of weakness, ye muddle-heads. Submit yourselves to the rules of business as men do, by which alone you can make God's business succeed, for He has never said that He will give His success and His blessing to inefficiency, to sketching and unfinished work.

Third—It has happened to me more than once to be told by women (your countrywomen), "Yes, but you had personal freedom." Nothing can well be farther from the truth. I question whether God has ever brought any one through more difficulties and contradictions than I have had. But I imagine these exist less among you than among us; so I will say no more.

Fourth. But to all women I would say, look upon your work, whether it be an accustomed or unaccustomed work, and upon a trust confided to you. This will keep you alike from discouragement and from presumption, from idleness, and from overtaxing yourself. When God leads the way, He has bound himself to help you to go the way.

I have nine years been confined a prisoner to my room from illness, and overwhelmed with business. (Had I more faith—more of the faith which I profess—I would not say "overwhelmed," for it is all business sent me my God; and I am really thankful to Him, though my sorrows have been deep and many, and He still makes me do His business.) This must be my excuse for not answering your questions before. Nothing with the approval of my own judgment has been made public, or I would send it. I have a strong objection to sending my own likeness for the same reason. Some of the most valuable works the world has ever seen, we know not who is the author of; we only know that God is the author of all. I do not urge this example upon others, but it is a deep-seated, religious scruple in myself. I do not wish my name to remain, nor my likeness. That God alone should be remembered, I wish.

If I could give the lessons of my life to my countrywomen and yours (indeed I fain look upon us as all one nation)—the lessons of my mistakes as well as of the rest—I would; but for this there is no time. I would say, work—work in silence at first, in silence for years; it will not be time wasted. Perhaps in all your life it will be the time you will afterward find to have been best spent; and it is very certain that without it you will be no worker. You will not produce one "perfect work," but only a botch in the service of God.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Have you read Baker's "Sources of the Nile," where he says he was more like a donkey than an explorer? This is as much my case, and I believe is that of all who have to do an unusual work. And I would especially guard young ladies from fancying themselves lady superiors, with an obsequious following of disciples, if they undertake any great work.

Northern Illinois Insane Asylum.

ELGIN, Jan. 27.—The new Northern Illinois Insane Asylum at this place will be formally opened, preliminary to the reception of inmates, on Friday, Feb. 2. Governor Palmer, members of the Legislature, members of the Boards of State Charities of Illinois and Wisconsin, and other gentlemen of note, are expected to be present.

ST. LOUIS.

is Again—Interesting Incident in the Missouri Legislature.

Ducal Trip Southward—The Steamer Great Republic.

lar Street and the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

"Passive" Policy—Governor Brown and the State Credit.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26.

THE GRAND DUKE AGAIN.

e Grand Duke Alexis, after his adven- in the Far West,—if any place can now and that will acknowledge such desig- n,—among the red men and buffaloes, is safely ensconced within the comforta- walls of the Southern Hotel, taking his and preparing for his journey South-

his way here from the West, the Ducal stopped at Jefferson City on Tuesday, sponse to an invitation from the Mis- Legislature, who received him in joint n. After the formal reception, an ad- ment was had for a short time, to allow n of informal conversation, introduc- and the inevitable hand-shaking that among our people, all distinguished whether native or foreign. After business was resumed, to allow His Im- Highness and suite an opportunity to w the People's representatives make for the benefit of our sovereigns. It here that the following

INTERESTING INCIDENT

place. A bill was introduced in the to condemn to the use of the State a of ground lying contiguous to the new ernor's Mansion, which it was desirable to the grounds, that the surroundings building might be made more perfect fitting in all things. I now quote from Missouri Republican's Jefferson City cor- ondence:

> orts from Standing Committees being in or- Mr. Brockmeyer, from the Committee on the iary, reported adversely to the passage of bill authorizing the condemnation of a lot of ground adjoining the lot on which the ernor's Mansion is located, with a view of an- g it to the Mansion grounds.
>
> submitting this report, Mr. Brockmeyer that, while the Committee regarded the sition of this lot as exceedingly desirable, der to beautify the Mansion grounds and plete a symmetrical geometric figure, yet y did not regard this as such a public use as d justify the invasion of a citizen's right to vate property. "Under our Constitution and em of laws," said the Senator, "we hold that right of Eminent Domain can only be exer- d when some general public use is to be sub- ed,—when the public good demands it."
>
> At this point Mr. B. was interrogated as to ther the Governor's mansion was not a pub- building and the grounds thereof public nds? And also whether the owner of this of ground was not seeking to take advan- of the State by asking an outrageously ex- tant price?
>
> Mr. Brockmeyer replied that it made no differ- if the owner should refuse to sell the prop- y at any price. The case was precisely analo- s to one which came up in Prussia some years A Royal residence had been built near a mill. e noise of the mill disturbed and annoyed the Royal household. The owner of the mill ob- ately refused to sell his property or stop the se. Proceedings were instituted in the Courts abate the nuisance. The case was carried up m the Inferior Court to the Higher Courts until finally came before the King himself. That ngious monarch decided that there was no wer in Prussia which could deprive a subject his property, or his right to use his property, rely to accommodate the convenience of the yal family. "Certainly," said Mr. B., "the ht of the citizen to hold and enjoy his property ght to be as sacred under our Republican form Government as under the Monarchical system Prussia." The King to whom Mr. Brockmeyer erred was the uncle of the Grand Duke, and e incident seemed to be familiar to the distin- ished guests, as was shown by an interchange nods and approving smiles. Alexis turned to ator Rollins, and whispered a request for introduction to the Senator who was then aking.

SECURING ALEXIS AS AN HOSTAGE.

Admiral Possiet is reported to have said at the most exciting experience of the ty in America was the buffalo hunt, and e most interesting incident their visit to Missouri Legislature. Several days be- e the visit of the Grand Duke, while the ower House was considering the matter of reception, one of the members, alluding the unpleasant and ridiculous Fish-Cata- zy imbroglio, and the alleged anger of ince Gortschakoff, which was then report- in the papers, suggested that, in view of a ssible rupture with Russia, it might be a itic and strategic step to secure the Duke an hostage! A suggestion which, had it ched the ears of the Prince and suite, ight have materially modified the measure his satisfaction with Missouri and her islators, and given him a new sensation, well as original views of International w and comity, from a Western standpoint.

INVITATIONS FROM RURAL TOWNS.

The Duke has been honored with invita- ns from various ambitious rural towns,— ong others one from Duvall's Bluffs. It very likely that few of the numerous aders of THE TRIBUNE know where uvall's Bluffs is, or what the place amounts when known. But certain of our gallant ilors and soldiers who operated with our n-boats on the Western rivers of Secessia ill remember knocking a somewhat for- idable iron-clad fort about the ears of its tternut garrison at that point, during the bellion. It is in Arkansas. Columbia, in is State, the seat of a promising University, as also invited the Duke; but, on his politely declining the honor, the Columbians ent off on another tack, and speedily ached the conclusion that he isn't much of a Duke anyway, and that the manner in which he is lionized and toadied elsewhere is simply sgusting, a shame to our vaunted dem- racy, &c., &c., until one naturally reverts the oft-illustrated fable concerning one eynard and certain unget-at-able grapes.

THE DUCAL TRIP SOUTH.

As I suggested in my last letter, the con- tinued low stage of water renders it quite dangerous, if not impossible, for the steamer Great Republic to come here to receive the Duke and party. The programme has been so far changed as to involve a visit to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, via Louisville from here, and that the river trip to New Orleans will be made from Memphis. The Duke will leave here by rail; and, owing to the illiberal course of the City Council in refusing to extend further use of the streets to the Missouri Pacific Railroad from their depot to the river, a distance of only seven blocks, the Ducal train, now within a mile and a half of the road on the Illinois side, to which it is to be transferred, must be taken to Kansas City, and thence back to this city by the North Missouri Railroad,— a circuit of 600 miles—before it can be put across the Mississippi River!

THE STEAMER GREAT REPUBLIC.

This boat, upon which Alexis will voyage down the Mississippi from Memphis to New Orleans, is probably the finest, as well as largest, of the steamers navigating Western waters. She is 375 feet in length, and 60 feet breadth of beam. In exterior appearance, she differs but little from other crafts of her kind. Owing to the flat bottoms of their hulls, constructed with a view to lightest possible draught, they all have the general appearance of a light, ornate, three-story superstructure, erected on a flat-boat; painted white, excepting the chimneys, which shine with a glossy black; and, fre- quently, the broadside of the wheelhouse is ornamented with bright colors, and panel- ling and molding. The Great Republic, however, has an octagonal, turret-like pilot- house, the top of which rises dome-like, in all the splendor of a deep cerulean blue. Her cabin is gorgeous in effect. On entering it, the visitor is for a while bewildered with the profusion of gracefully-carved columns, tracery, painting, and colored glass. In the centre of the forward end of the grand salon stands the Clerk's office,—a handsome struc- ture of ground glass, heavy panelling, and fantastic moldings. A double row of beau- tiful columns, extending the full length of the cabin, assists in supporting the "hurri- cane deck" and divides the magnificent apartment into three avenues. The wide, central one contains the tables, above which are suspended handsome chandeliers of twelve lamps each. A spacious passage upon each side of this gives con- venient access to the state-rooms, unimpeded by chairs or other furniture, which are placed between the columns. Around the raised central portion of this saloon, besides the transom-lights admitting light and ventila- tion, are numerous panel pictures, in oil, representing various striking views and natural objects upon the Western rivers. The state-rooms are large and airy, furnished with every convenience for the toilette, and the beds are handsomely draped with white lace and hangings of green rep. In the after part of the main cabin—usually fitted and fur- nished more luxuriously, for the accommoda- tion of the fairer sex—an immense mirror, or pier glass, rests upon a platform of white marble. Large windows of richly-stained glass light this apartment with a warm and mellow radiance, and the heavy velvet car- pets, the splendid piano, the elegant chairs and tables, all of the finest; and the whole bathed in an air of softest luxury and bar- baric magnificence, combine to make a voy- age amid such surroundings seem a very journey in Fairy-Land.

THE HARBOR AGAIN.

A few days ago, a party, consisting of various city officials, civil engineers, and prominent citizens, embarked on one of the ferry-boats for a reconnoissance of the harbor, in view of the threatening course of the river recently. The trip was prolonged to the mouth of the Missouri, some 20 miles above. They found that stream hurling its current clear across the Mississippi, and infringing upon the Illinois shore with such force that many acres had already been cut away, and the process was still continuing. Several families had abandoned their dwellings near the river, and others were preparing to move. The boat containing the party steamed over the spot where lately a railroad ran, whose line had been rebuilt farther away from the encroaching water. While all agreed that *something* must soon be done, no plan seems to have been decided on, and almost each individual has some different theory and some different remedy.

HOUSE-WARMING.

On Tuesday evening, Governor B. Gratz Brown and wife held their first reception in the new Executive Mansion at Jefferson City; and, on the following evening, a number of their friends presented to Mrs. Brown a fine, life-size portrait of the Governor, painted by Mr. Powers, of St. Louis. It is a striking likeness, and elicited general commendation from all who saw it.

THE NEW THEATRE.

The old Fifth Street Opera House, having been remodelled, refurnished, and redecorated into an elegant little *bijou* theatre, opened on Monday night to a brilliant and fashionable audience, with one of Robertson's monosyllabic dramas,—"Play." It was very excellently represented. Mr. Rankin opened his new house under promising auspices, and the enterprise appears to me to fill a want that has long existed, and, if properly managed, cannot fail to prove successful.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A few days since, a most horrible occurrence here revealed to what a depth of shamelessness a criminal nature can descend. A batch of prisoners was being conveyed in the "Black Maria," an omnibus-like vehicle, with small, grated windows and a securely-locked door. While *en route* to their destination, three ruffians assaulted a female in the vehicle, and, despite her resistance and cries, successively violated her, in the presence of a couple of other prisoners, colored, who dared not interfere. The driver thought the disturbance inside was only a drunken brawl, and paid so little attention to it that he was entirely unaware of the horrible nature of the crime being perpetrated within. The poor victim of this assault seems to have borne no worse character than arises from a too habitual use of liquor, and her case excites pity that her unfortunate appetite should have exposed her to such a brutal and shameful outrage. The presence of witnesses in such close proximity, however, renders certain the conviction and punishment of the brutes.

THE RAILROAD AND THE STREETS.

For a year past the Missouri Pacific Railroad has had the use of Poplar street,—a narrow and insignificant one, and no great thoroughfare,—and has thus been enabled to reach the elevator on the levee with its grain cars, and the transfer-boats with cattle-cars and such other freight as was destined to go through to Eastern points. This privilege expired by limitation on the first of the year; and an application for renewal was met by strong opposition from a few inconsiderable property-owners on Poplar street, who put in claims for exaggerated damages in consequence of the noise made by the engines and cars at night. The hours to which the railroad were limited in their use of the street were from 11 p. m. to 5 a. m., when the ordinary use thereof was nearly suspended. The grade being a heavy one, ascending from the river, the blasts of the laboring engines were of course loud; but that it amounted to the inconvenience represented, or to the damages claimed, is not true. Your correspondent lodged on Fifth, just off Poplar, in full sight and hearing of the road, and never had his rest broken by them. Of course, others may be more easily disturbed; but all the personal inconveniences, magnified tenfold, could not approach a tithe of that to which the trade of the road and the city is now subjected, to say nothing of positive pecuniary loss. From 200 to 300 car-loads of wheat from the West are left standing on the side-tracks from day to day, with slim chance of transfer to elevator or warehouse, or of forwarding to Eastern markets. The members of the Council seem to have less regard for the convenience of the city and its commerce, and that of the country tributary to it, than for the votes in the lower portion of the city, controlled by bar-room and pot-house politicians, which they hope will ret in them in their cheap positions of civic honor. One of the claimants for damage told a pathetic tale of having to promenade all night, in abbreviated attire, up and down his room, with a damp and altogether wretched babe in his arms, whose sleep, broken by the wicked and unprincipled locomotives, could not be restored by Mrs. Winslow's sedative, nor the warmer and more vigorous rearward applications of an exasperated father's hand. In short, the damages claimed are trivial in their nature and extravagant in amount; the conditions sought to be imposed on the road for a further continuance of the privilege are too stringent to be borne; and the majority of the Council are narrow and illiberal in the extreme. And so the Ducal cars, in sight of the river, make a detour of some 600 miles in order to cross it. This is a sample of the public spirit that is to make this the Future Great City, as well as the Capital, of the nation. That it manages to get on as well as it does, beneath the load and asphyxiating clutch of such Old Men of the Mountain as influence many things here, is a great deal to its credit, and indicates an inherent vital force that will carry it forward to a prouder future when it shall have seen a few discriminating funerals.

"PUCK."

For a year past there has been published here, in the German language, a weekly comic illustrated paper, which has attracted much attention and popularity from the happy manner in which it has hit off the peculiarities and follies of the time. It has become such a favorite among our English-speaking citizens that it has been determined to publish it in English, as well as German, commencing about the 1st of March.

"PASSIVISM."

You have, of course, received accounts of the Liberal Republican Convention held in Jefferson City on the afternoon of Wednesday. The Convention was large in numbers, and, being composed of the very best material to be found among the Republican party of Missouri, was elevated and dignified in tone and character, and the opinions it promulgated will carry a weight of influence that will command the attention and respect of all patriotic citizens who have no other aims than the welfare and progress of our whole country, irrespective of party or section. There is no doubt that the best class of the old Democratic party will heartily aid this reformatory, patriotic movement, unfortunately so sadly needed,—that portion of the Democratic party who are really patriotic, and whose love of country is above and beyond a slavish fealty to the musty traditions of their party. The *Missouri Republican* is vigorously working in the right direction, unmindful of the *Times*, and other "curs of low degree" barking at its heels, and will reap honor and respect when they are drowned in the pool of contemptuous forgetfulness.

GOVERNOR BROWN AND MISSOURI'S CREDIT.

The Legislature has recently debated at length the question of paying the maturing State indebtedness in gold or greenbacks. A majority of the Legislature decided on a semi-repudiation of the contract between the State and the bondholders, and passed a concurrent resolution directing the Fund Commissioners to pay in greenbacks. But Governor Brown has the credit and interest of the State too much at heart to permit such a violation of a plain and honest bargain, if he can prevent it, and will veto it. His veto-message, which is soon expected, is reported to be an exhaustive and conclusive argument against such a policy, and will no doubt augment the estimation in which he is held as a clear-headed and just statesman, who will not consent to evade a contract, dishonor the State, reduce the market value of its securities, and draw upon its authorities deserved contempt. It is understood that he will be reinforced by the opinions of the Supreme Court Judges.

E. M. D.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Adverse Report of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, in their report against the memorial of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Isabella Hooker, Susan B. Anthony and others, say:

> It was argued before the Committee by the memorialists,—who, by a departure from the usual practice of the Committee, were admitted to a public discussion of the principles involved in the memorial,—that the right of every citizen, male and female, to vote was secured by that clause of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which provides that no State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, and that the second section was designed to fix a penalty on the State for a violation of the former provision. But such a construction is at war with all the theories of constitutional government. An unconstitutional act is void; in other words, an unconstitutional act is no act. The Legislature of a State may attempt to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts; but as the Legislature cannot pass such an act the attempt is void, and the obligation of the contractor is not impaired. It would, therefore, be absurd to punish a State for the vain, ineffectual attempt to impair the obligation of a contract, a thing it could not do, and, therefore, had not done.
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> So if, by the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment, no State can make or enforce any law to deny the right of suffrage to any portion of its male citizens over 21 years of age, not guilty of a crime, then an attempt to do so would be merely void, wholly inoperative, and it would be absurd to punish such State for doing what it could not do, and, therefore, had not done. The remedy under the Constitution against any attempted but unconstitutional legislation of a State is by application to the judicial Courts of the Union which have jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States and a supervisory control, by writ of error, in State Courts in regard to causes in which either party asserts a right or privilege under the Constitution or laws of the Union which is denied or overruled by the State Courts. But there is another reason equally conclusive against the construction contended for. By the Fourteenth Amendment Congress is empowered to enforce all the provisions of that amendment by appropriate legislation; therefore, if a State should attempt to exclude from the right of suffrage any person entitled, under the Fourteenth Amendment, to participate therein it would be the undoubted duty of Congress to defeat such attempt by appropriate legislation; so that to regard the second section of this amendment as imposing upon the State a penalty for denying this right includes the absurdity of imposing such penalty for an attempt of the State to do what it is the duty of Congress to prevent. Again, the right of female suffrage is inferentially denied by the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that in case a State in the exercise of a right conceded to exist, shall exclude a portion of the male inhabitants specified, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such "excluded" male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State; the basis is not to be reduced in the proportion which the number of the excluded male citizens shall bear to the whole population of the State, male or female, but only in the proportion which they bear to the number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State. It is evident from this provision, that females are not regarded as belonging to the voting population of a State.
>
> The Fifteenth Amendment is equally decisive. It provides: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged or denied by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This amendment would have been wholly unnecessary if the Fourteenth Amendment had secured to all citizens the right to vote. It must be regarded as recognizing the right of every State, under the Constitution as it previously stood, to deny or abridge the right of a citizen to vote on any account in the pleasure of such State, and by the Fifteenth Amendment the rights of States in this respect are only so far restricted that no State can base such exclusion upon race, color, or previous condition of servitude. With this single exception of race, color, and previous condition of servitude, the power of a State to make such exclusion is left untouched, and, indeed, is actually recognized by the Fifteenth Amendment as existing. The Committee say they have confined themselves to the precise question involved in the memorial—namely, the present Constitutional right of female citizens to vote, as to which the Committee are unanimous—and have not considered the broader question, whether the Constitution ought to be so amended as to permit female suffrage, a report upon which might develop a difference of opinion among the members of the Committee.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

The annual report of the Patent Office is required by law to be presented to Congress in the month of January. The number of applications for patents last year was 19,342; patents issued, 13,033; caveats filed, 3,366; patents expired, 2,654. Of patents issued, all but 522 went to citizens of the United States. Connecticut still keeps the lead in respect to the ingenuity of her people, there being a large number of patents issued to them, in proportion to population, than is the case with any other State. The District of Columbia comes next in this respect, the atmosphere of the Patent Office, perhaps, stimulating invention. Massachusetts is the next in this order of merit. A diagram published with the report indicates that the amount of business in caveats, applications, and issues, reached, chiefly by very rapid strides in 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867, its culmination in 1868, since which there has been a slight falling off in numbers, though the past year is in excess of 1870.

The statement of accounts shows that the Patent Office has received and paid into the United States Treasury during the year a surplus over all expenditures of $116,624.82; and that in the expenditures, $47,885.37 is included not properly belonging to this year's expenses, and of a permanent character that will not require repetition. Commissioner Leggett gives good reasons for his belief that the abolition of the old form of Patent Office reports has been a measure of at least questionable utility, and indicates very clearly the unsatisfactory nature of its substitute so far as the mass of inventors is concerned. The report calls attention to the Classified Index issued by the office, a publication whose merits are not generally understood or appreciated, its sales only reaching 1,000 per week. The need, value, and contents of the *Official Gazette* are set forth, and the suggestion made that the advertisements required by law prior to reissues should be published in this and no other paper, at the expense of the applicant. The disposal of 12,000 models in rejected cases is detailed.

Commissioner Leggett thinks it advisable to open correspondence with the Canadian authorities through diplomatic channels, with a view to arrange a basis upon which the same facilities may be granted to our citizens in securing patents in Canada that we grant to Canadians in obtaining United States patents. He alleges good reason why our citizens should not be limited, where they have first obtained a patent in a foreign country, to a patent for only the same length of time in this. He proposes an amendment to provide for recording licenses to manufacture granted by patentees; as such a record would be preventive of fraud in the sale of patents whose value may have been limited by extensive sales of such licenses. He recommends that appeals to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia be confined to questions of law, since questions of fact in these cases may be supposed to have been amply considered by a principal Examiner, the Board of Examiners in Chief, and by the Commissioner in person. He proposes that in applications for reissue, either specifications, models, or drawings may be amended so as to show what is clearly shown in any one of them. He suggests that, in case of joint applications for patents, a misjoiner, where no fraud is intended, shall be good ground for release.

The present mode of patenting designs, the Commissioner is of opinion, is radically wrong. That which is a mere design, differing from other well-known articles only in unimportant details of color or shape, is by the present law permitted to have "patented" affixed to it, when only the design has been registered, thereby deceiving the public, wronging inventors, and bringing patented articles into disrepute. It is recommended to withdraw the right to use the word "Patented" and substitute "Registered," for affixing to designs. The recommendations of the report are, as a whole, remarkable for their excellence and their evident desire to foster the inventive talent of the country. In conclusion, there is a brief exposition of the unquestionable superiority of the American system of granting patents, as compared with that of England, where a patent has no value till the novelty of the invention is established by a costly litigation. One result of the protection to inventors afforded by the American system is, that they have paid its entire cost to the Government and three-fourths of a million dollars in excess.

OBITUARY.

General Richard Stoddard Ewell.

General Richard Stoddard Ewell died at his residence in Maury County, Tennessee, Jan. 25.

General Ewell was born in Tennessee about the year 1820, and entered the Military Academy, West Point, in 1836, having been nominated therefor by President Jackson. He was breveted Second Lieutenant in the First Dragoons, July, 1840, and five years later was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. He served in the Mexican war and attained marked distinction. He commanded a squadron at Churubusco, and was appointed Brevet Captain in 1847 for gallant and meritous conduct at that battle and at Contreras.

In August, 1849, he attained the full rank of Captain. At the outbreak of the rebellion, Captain Ewell promptly sided with the Secessionists, and was placed in command of an important division. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, where his forces were twice repulsed by the Union troops. He did not, however, suffer in the estimation of his superior officers by this reverse. He was raised to the rank of Major General, and, at the head of a large force, was one of the first in beginning hostilities in 1862. In command of 5,000 men he encountered General Fremont near Union Church, June 8. The engagement was indecisive. The Union troops lost 664 men, while Ewell reported a total loss on his side of 329. Our troops expected to renew the fight next morning, but during the night Ewell evidently moved off, carrying away all but his mortally wounded. Ewell was next actually engaged in resisting McClellan's advance upon Richmond. Lee sent him down the left bank of the Chickahominy to watch the road leading down the Peninsula, and thus rendered him a participant in all the succeeding military movements consequent upon McClellan's retreat. In the hostilities which continued until the surrender at Appomattox, General Ewell took an active part, and was regarded as one of the most capable commanders on the rebel side. Among the notable incidents of his career was a sharp skirmish with Hooker at Bristow's Station, where he was overpowered and driven back upon Jackson at Manassas. At Thoroughfare Gap he received a severe wound, rendering it necessary to amputate his leg. He commanded the northward march, and his forces took part in the investment and capture of Harper's Ferry. At Antietam he was encountered by Hooker's corps again and was compelled to yield to the impetuous charge of Union soldiers. He next rendered the rebel cause service by hastening the surrender of Winchester, and at Gettysburg he was the mainstay of Lee, and when his lines were broken in the desperate charge on Cemetery Hill the day was lost to his cause. He took part in the conflict at Manassas Gap, during the retreat, and stubbornly contested the advance of the National troops in the Wilderness. He was at length brought to bay by Sheridan, and surrendered with 6,000 men on the 6th of April, 1865. Soon after the close of the war, he retired to Tennessee, and engaged in cotton speculations.

[General Ewell's wife died Jan. 22, only three days before her husband, and of the same disease,—pneumonia. She was a daughter of Judge Campbell, Minister to Russia under General Jackson, and was born in St. Petersburg.]

Mrs. Eliza Bancroft Davis.

Worcester (Mass.) papers announce the death in that city, on Wednesday last, of Mrs. Eliza Bancroft Davis, widow of the late Hon. John Davis. Mrs. Davis was the daughter of the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D. D., of Worcester, and sister of the Hon. Geo. Bancroft, the historian, now United States Minister at Berlin. She was born Feb. 17, 1791, and was thus very nearly 81 years of age. Her marriage with the late Hon. John Davis took place on the 18th of March, 1822. Her husband was Congressman from the Worcester District from 1825 to 1833, then Governor of Massachusetts for two years, then Senator in Congress from 1835 to 1841, then Governor again for two years, and then Senator again from 1845 to 1853, having been in high public office, almost without interruption, for 28 years. The Hon. John C. B. Davis, recently Assistant United States Secretary of State, and now Agent of the Government in presenting its claims against England before the Arbitrators at Geneva, is Mrs. Davis' oldest child. General Hasbrouck Davis, of Chicago, a distinguished officer in the war of the rebellion, who lately lost his life by the wreck of a European steamer, was her son. Of her other children, all sons, one is an invalid, living abroad, and two are successful business men in California.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,
15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

INSURANCE.

New England
M. M. INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF BOSTON.

The Receivers of the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice that a first dividend of FIFTY per cent has been ordered on all claims which have been, and hereafter may be allowed against said Company. Said dividend is now payable.

GEO. C. LORD,
ALPHEUS HARDY,
JAMES H. BEAL,
Receivers of the New England M. M. Ins. Co.
Boston, Jan. 20, 1872.

Policy holders, resident in Chicago, having claims for loss against the Company, can obtain their dividend by calling at the office of GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Eldridge-court.

INSURANCE.

The undersigned is authorized, by WM. C. RALSTON, to buy claims against the PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., of San Francisco, and for a short time can be found at No. 472 Wabash-av., Room 4, up stairs.

CHAS. A. LATON.
Jan. 21, 1872.

Highest Prices paid for
REPUBLIC
Insurance Co.'s Certificates.
GARDEN CITY, STATE, AND LUMBERMAN
Insurance Companies' Policies.

A. C. GREENEBAUM,
46 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
334 West Monroe-st.,
CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic LIFE Insurance Company will be held at its office, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. Yours, truly,

JOHN V. FARWELL, President.

State Insurance Co.

This Company has passed into bankruptcy. We will still buy adjusted claims and policies.

SHUFELDT & BALL,
Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Of New York.

Will buy adjusted claims against above Company at fair rates. Apply between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

CONRAD WITKOWSKY,
379 Wabash-av.

German Insurance Co.,

Of Cleveland. We will buy adjusted claims and policies for cash.

SHUFELDT & BALL,
Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

I continue to buy the claims of those having settled at 25 cents, also the scrip for 4, 8, and 12 months.

R. D. STILES, 534 Wabash-av.

State Insurance Co.

I will pay more than can be got in the market, for a small amount only, of approved claims against the above Company.

S. M. DAVIS, 50 West Randolph-st.

SANGAMO, OF SPRINGFIELD.

Policy-holders please call.

TENNEY, McCLELLAN & TENNEY,
454 Wabash-av.

We will buy for cash,
REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.'S

Certificates of indebtedness, 4, 8, and 12 months.

HERDMANN & LARMINIE,
36 South Canal-st., Room 5.

BUFFALO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

We will buy for a few days adjusted claims against either of the three Buffalo Companies now in Bankruptcy.

H. M. KINNE,
Jan. 20, 1872. F. M. BRUCE, 73 Randolph-st.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
LEAD & OIL WORKS

Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1858.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.

All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.*

Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

EUREKA MACHINE TWIST.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!
THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,

50 and 100 yards spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letter warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. Forsale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers.

SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO.,
616 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Loans on Real Estate

We can negotiate some loans, for a term of years, on real estate in Chicago and vicinity to good parties who have full abstracts of title.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 334 Wabash-av.

EDUCATIONAL.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY,
NOTRE DAME, IND.

The second session of twenty-eighth scholastic year will commence Thursday, Feb. 1. For catalogue, etc., address

Rev. W. CORBY, Notre Dame, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

German Black Lead,

In port and to arrive, 300 casks Double Hammer Amalia brand, in lots to suit purchasers, very low. NEW YORK BLACK LEAD WORKS, Importers, 172 Forsyth-st., New York.

TO EXCHANGE.

80x125 on West Jackson, between Throop and Loomis; has stone foundation, and water, gas and sewer ready to connect; valued at $3,500. Will exchange for business property in burnt district and pay difference in time or cash. Don't wish high-priced property.

C. B. COBB, 300 State-st.

HUMAN HAIR.

HUMAN HAIR,

Just imported from Europe, 8 to 25 inches in length, and quite clean, at $7 per pound. Address L. W. HAUSSER, Importer of Human Hair, 13 First-st., New York.

Samples of 1 pound sent by express, C. O. D.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

A most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 331 and 333 Wabash-av.

BAKING POWDER.

Royal Baking Powder

40 CENTS per pound at the HONG KONG TEA CO., 14 and 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
Brilliantly Illustrated!
ENTIRELY NEW!
PROF. W. C. RICHARDS, PH. D.

SOUTH DIVISION, Y. M. C. A.
First Baptist Church.

Jan. 29—"ABOUT THE SUN."
Jan. 30—"BEYOND THE SUN."
Feb. 5—"ABOUT THE POLES."
Feb. 6—"THE INVISIBLE TITIAN."

Tickets for the course, $1.00; reserved seats for the course, 50 cents extra; to be had at the reading-room, in the church, daily, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WEST DIVISION.
Second Baptist Church.

Feb. 1—"THE MATTER KING."
Feb. 2—"THE MATTER QUEEN."
Feb. 3—Children's Matinee—"SCIENCE IN SOAP BUBBLES."

Tickets for both evenings, Feb. 1 and 2, 50 cents; reserved seats both evenings, 25 cents. Children's Matinee, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN

WILL APPEAR ON THE WEST SIDE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,
IN THE
UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

TICKETS FOR SALE TO-MORROW at Horton's Library, 639 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; and at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

Admission, $1. Reserved seat, 25 cents extra.

☞ Programme announced to-morrow.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
TO-NIGHT IN
SHAKSPEARE'S HENRY VIII.

Admission, $1. Reserved Seat 25 cents extra.

☞ Reserved seats sold at the door to those who come early.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE,
Union Park Congregational Church.

SECURE SEATS TO-DAY FOR
"Timothy Titcomb's"
GREAT LECTURE,
"THE SOCIAL UNDERTOW"
TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Admission, 50 cts.; reserved seats, 75 cts. For sale at Horton's Library, 639 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and Strehl's Drug Store 50 West Madison-st.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
FIRST WEEK OF MARK HUGHES.

Under the Lamp Post! Under the Lamp Post! Great Railroad Collision. The Stock Yard Dummy Off the Track. Obeying Orders. The Picnic Skirmishers.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the great sensational artists

HARRIGAN AND HART.

In active preparation, the grand allegorical picture of PROGRESS.

CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872. Immense success of the MODEL TROUPE.

SECOND WEEK.

Manning's Minstrels!

In new acts, songs, ballads, burlesques, etc.
Last Manning Matinee, Saturday, Feb. 3.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE,
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

THE LINGARDS.

First time in this city of Byron's new Comedy, entitled

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

To conclude with LINGARD'S SKETCHES.
Secure your seats, to avoid the rush at the Box Office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.

The management takes pleasure in announcing, for positively this week only, an engagement with

MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,

Who will appear in Fred G. Meader's highly sensational drama HELP, entirely re-written and re-arranged and with the introduction of entirely new scenery by Farres, and novel mechanical effects by Barstowe, makes it the most attractive of all modern dramas. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

Every evening until further notice, the great Comedy of the age

TRUE AS STEEL!

Glorious Farce of the
OBSTINATE FAMILY.
Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
DRY GOODS,
Yankee Notions, Gloves and Hosiery,
AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 30, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

500 CASES
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS
AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Thursday's Sale.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.,

At auction, on Thursday morning, Feb. 1, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Special Auction Sale,

On THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 9½ a. m., by GEORGE P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av., of

FURNITURE,

Oilcloth, Carpets, 100 Rustic Window Shades, 25 doz. Shovels, 100 Mirrors, and 30 crates Crockery in open lots.

Large and Attractive Sales.

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 9 1-2 a. m., of
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND RUBBERS.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 9 1-2 a. m., of
FURNITURE,
CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 9 1-2 a. m., of
Household Goods,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES, CHAIRS, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

COAL.

"COAL."

I have yet unsold some damaged coal, which I will sell for less than Half Price. It is cheaper for domestic and manufacturing purposes than the best coal, some of it not being damaged one dollar per ton. Have a good supply of all kinds not touched by fire. Lump, Lehigh, Blossburgh, and all other Coals at lowest market prices. Offices, 280 East Madison and 100 feet south of Madison on Market-street; and 300 Lumber-street, near Eighteenth-street-bridge.

ROBERT LAW.

TO RENT.

A LARGE
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
IN THIS CITY.
To Rent, and Furniture for sale.

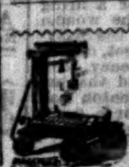
An excellent chance for HOTEL MEN. Inquire of F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Brick for Sale.

200,000 large sized brick, well cleaned and piled. Apply to S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Office, 43 South Canal-st.

Abstracts of Title.
CHASE BROS. & CO., 200 West Randolph st.
JONES & SELLERS, 299 West Randolph-st.

Aluminous Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. R. LAWRENCE & CO., 238 East Lake st.

Architects.
E. BURLING & CO., 16 Congress st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 472 Wabash av.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 3 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
MERIAM & STREET, 34 South Canal st.
JAMES MURDOCH, 374 Wabash av.
W. H. PHELPS, 204 1-2 Michigan-av.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal st.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Rice Bldg., Randolph & Jefferson
ADAM L. ROBB, 374 Wabash av.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 42 Hubbard court.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 460 State st.

Auction and Commission.
PETER SMITH (late 75 Clark), 122 Blue Island av.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 663 State st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington st.

Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, n. w. cor. Wab. av & 22d.

Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph st, old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 59 West Lake st.

Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake

Banks.
J. M. ADSIT, 326 Wabash av.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth st.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 333 Wabash av.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO, 125 W. Ran.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 434 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington st.
SCANDINAVIAN (Ferd. S. Winslow), Nixon Bdg.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 126 Archer av.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—37 W. Mad.

Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 746 W. Lake st.

Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.

Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 196 West Randolph st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal
EMERSON & STOTT, 289 West Madison st.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 63 South Canal st.
J. M. W. JONES, 68 S. Canal st and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.
MILLARD & DECKER, Mad. st., 2d door e. of bridge
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 102 South Canal st., and 524 Wabash av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 399 Wabash-av.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 409 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 194 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 783 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.

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Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 17 Central Union Block.

Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 12 West Washington st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1003 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 32 W. Randolph-st.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 245 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 133 West Randolph-st.

Hardware (Retail.)
H. W. COOLIDGE, 289 West Madison-st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
SEKBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hardware (Wholesale.)
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 73 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 48 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 325 and 327 State st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 469 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State
MACKENZIE, 75 W. Madison and 633 State-st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 273 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 334 Madison st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 291 W. Madison st.

Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 315 W. Madison.

Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 329 State st.

Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 245 Michigan st.

Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 49 South Market st.

Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.

Homœopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.

Hops and Malt.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan ave.

Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 393 Wabash and 13 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.

Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 29 Central Union Block.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 463 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 475 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 489 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 45 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL, OF NEW YORK, 133 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal-st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 18, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 50 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 200 West Madison-st.
REPUBLIC, 334 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 285 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 756 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (L. D. Boone, Agent), 346 Wabash
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 98 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Clesser), 1055 Wabash
WASHINGTON (H. D. Penfield), 386 Wabash av.

Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
LETZ & CO., Desplaines-st., Wayman to Carroll.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
J. M. WILLIAMS & CO. (closing), 46 S. Desplaines st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 306 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 365 Wabash av.
GILES, 284 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 138 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 205 Michigan av.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

SINGER (J. N. Wilkins), 25 South Desplaines st.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 235 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 326 West Madison. Branch Office, 162 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 533 Wabash av.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. H. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 531 Wab. av. and 3 W. Washington

Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State st (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G, 223 West Lake st.

Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT. Temporary Depot, 135 20th st.

Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 66 E. Harrison st.

Soaps.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 48 South Canal st.

Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.

Stencil Cutters.
D. O. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 240 E. Madison.

Stoves (Wholesale.)
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 341 Lake st.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 163 West Madison st.

Stoves (Retail.)
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 123 Fifth av.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.

Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake st.

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan av.

Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
E. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.

Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av, nr V. Buren.

Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 471 Wabash av.
JOHN BEERS, 15 Congress st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22nd st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 472 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 467 Wabash av.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Madison st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 171 West Washington st.
JOHN B. HALL, 486 Wabash av.
CHAS. H. HYDE & CO., 63 S. Halsted.
GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Harmon court.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, Draper and Tailor, 137 Twenty-second.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wabash av. & 22d st.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
R. J. WALSHE, 903 Wabash av.

Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 513 State st.

Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 476 Wabash av and 64 S. Halsted.
CHAS. A. TAYLOR, 131 W. Rand. & 249 W. Madison.
CHAS. T. WILT, 385 Wabash-av.

Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 148 W. VanBuren
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 13th sts.

Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 48 LaSalle st.

Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 30 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.

Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 175 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee av
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 331 and 333 Wabash av.

Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS. (Detroit), Chicago, 243 & 245 S. Clark.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle st.
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 36 and 38 Jackson st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W. Madison.

Wire Cloth and Netting.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph st.

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich. av. & Jackson
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson

Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 206 and 208 Wabash av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison st.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large lot of ordnance and ordnance stores will be sold at public sale at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872, sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

The list of articles is too varied for mention, but some of the principal items are as follows:

Three 3-inch wrought iron rifled guns.
Five travelling forges (field).
Nine siege-gun carriages and battery wagons.
Thirty-four sets of harness, and a large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
338 carbines, principally Smith's, Merrill's, and Burnside's.
4,000 rifled muskets, foreign manufacture.
100 Springfield rifled muskets.
275 Springfield muskets, smooth bore.
280 Starr's revolvers, calibre, .44
150 revolvers, assorted.
Nearly all the Starr's revolvers, and about two-thirds of the other arms are in fair order.
123,000 cap pouches; 10,000 waist-belts; 2,000 bayonet scabbards; 8,000 cartridge box and belt plates; 35,000 musket and pistol appendages, and an assortment of other accoutrements and appendages.
224,000 metallic cartridges (Spencer's), calibre, 52; good and new.
600,000 percussion caps (musket).
82 artillery elevating screws; 1,000 old shovels; 300 picks; 180 scythes and snaths; cartridge paper; horse medicines; worn and broken tools for carpenters, machinists, and blacksmiths; and 4,200 files—require recutting.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent cash on day of sale; remainder on delivery of stores.

Printed catalogues can be obtained by application to the undersigned, and at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder
And Special Flavorings
Are the Great Kitchen Luxuries.

They are not equaled by any of their kind in the country for their complete purity, and delightful products for the table.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	10:45 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*10:45 a m

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*9:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Cairo Mail	*9:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Springfield Express	*9:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	†7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:20 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:20 a m
do do do	[illegible]	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
DEPOT—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts.
TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st.

Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo.—New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

Union Depot—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	*6:00 p m	*4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ‖Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
DEPOT—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts.
Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*6:00 a m	*9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office in Briggs House, (cor. Canal and Madison-sts.) Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

[illegible]

West Side. Freight Office at C. C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	8:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:05 p m	9:20 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	*9:30 a m	*5:45 p m
Pacific fast line	*10:45 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific night express	†9:45 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:30 p m	*6:30 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Green Bay	*5:00 p m	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday ex. ‡Monday ex.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

Day Express	9:00 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Fast Line	9:00 p m	[illegible]
Mail	4:30 a m	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:45 p m	[illegible]

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. §Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN.

Has for the last twelve years, in Chicago, gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Send for his circulars. Rooms separate—you see only the doctor. Consultation free. OFFICE, 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., formerly 179 South Clark-st.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in the West in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 102 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 166 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular. Separate rooms.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

WASHINGTON.

Chicago's New Post Office---The New State Department.

Contested Elections---State Statuary---The Mint Reform.

Tom Scott's Railroads---Senatorial Patronage.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.

Having lately purchased a full set of the bound volumes of *Harper's Weekly*,—which is most truly a journal of civilization when not defending any accident of the hour, or any accident of power, as it at present seems to be doing,—my eye lights, in volume 10, page 530, upon an attack on President Johnson, which is a good example of blow hot, blow cold, so far as that journal is concerned:

> The President's policy proves to be the President's pleasure. When it is convenient for him to treat a State as fully in the Union, the President's policy requires our assent. When convenient to consider it under absolute military control, the President's policy requires us to say Amen. When the President blows hot, we must cry that it is warm. If he blows cold, we must declare that it is exceedingly chilly. If he denounces Congress as revolutionary for not recognizing the Representatives of Louisiana, we must beg him to sweep them out of the Capitol. If he turns on his heel and refuses to recognize the Governor of Louisiana, we must vow that he is a Savior of the Constitution.

CHICAGO'S BIG POST OFFICE.

The plans for the Chicago Post Office are now nearly matured. The building will be the largest Post Office in America,—336 feet long by 210 wide. It will be Romanesque, surmounted, over the central projections of the long sides, by pavilions of the dome character, capped with cupolas,—a pair of domes on each side, making four in all,—and between the domes, a sort of Gothic gable. The ends will have a similar treatment, without domes. In this style of architecture, which is after the favorite manner of the celebrated London architect, Inigo Jones, the stone is roughly treated, and the dressed surface stands in coarse relief upon smooth borders. Each story makes an approach to an order in itself; but the horizontal lines between the floors are ornamented in a nondescript way, not with the dignity of an entablature, but with modellings and parallel lines which faintly suggest an entablature. The windows are large, and, therefore, comparatively few. The true cornice at the top is rich and elaborate, but not very pronounced. Mullett, the Treasury Architect, has an office on the lower floor of the Treasury Building, which communicates with a large, light room opening upon one of the Treasury Courts; and here from a dozen to twenty or thirty, draughtsmen, designers, and young men who have adopted this profession for life, put into execution the architect's conceits. Especial plans will be taken in this building, with the heating, ventilating, and sewerage,—the ease and comfort of the employes being more properly provided for than in Post Offices heretofore constructed.

NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

The new State Department at Washington has been finally reduced to the plans, and both elevations, lengthwise and terminal, are shown in large photographs taken from the drawings in sepia. The whole building must be in granite, and must correspond, in the ground plan, &c., with the Treasury at the other side, although the two buildings resemble each other in no other respects,—the Treasury being Ionic, and the State Department Classical *Renaissance*. Both edifices are to be of like-grained granite.

INIGO JONES.

Considerable latitude of opinion exists as to Inigo Jones, whose spirit will be revived in the Chicago Post Office, as it has been in many of Mr. Mullett's larger constructions. Ferguson, the dominant English authority in architecture at present, is a warm eulogizer of Jones, and thinks him the best architect produced in the British Islands. Jones flourished between 1572 and 1653. He studied on the Continent, and derived his principal prejudices in Venice, from the works of Palladio. Ben Jonson satirizes him, although Jones was his friend, in "Bartholomew Fair." He projected the largest palace in Europe, on the site of Wolsey's Whitehall, but finished only the banqueting house, in the rear of which the head of Charles the First was chopped off.

CHORPENNING CESSNA.

The Committee on Elections has showed exceptional justice in treating the case of John Cessna, contestant for the seat of Benjamin F. Meyers, from the Bedford District of Pennsylvania. The credentials showed Meyers to have been elected by about fourteen votes; which was, of course, a temptation to contest, if for no other reason than that of getting voted full pay as contestant. It is rumored that the Committee has not only confirmed the Democrat, Meyers, in the seat, by the signal vote of eight to one; but several members decided that he really had about six times the majority reported for him. Mr. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, worked zealously to see justice done in this case; and the only member reported to have reserved his opinion is Eames, successor to Jenckes, a man who has spent his whole life in the State Legislature, and who "deeply meditates" everything that happens in Congress, from the bite of a gnat to the getting of his stationery. Some men grow grave by greatness, and hold their opinions high in the scale of values. The only shadow of argument that Cessna had against Meyers was the fact that, in the precincts carried by Meyers, some railroad employes had voted who had been resident there but a few months. Congress, having permitted volunteer soldiers to vote in Schenck's District and other places, did not feel disposed to wheel about and sustain Cessna, with his unsavory notoriety, achieved in the Chorpenning case. Cessna is a lawyer, like Meyers, at the town of Bedford, and is President of a Railroad Company there. If he gets into Congress again, he will soon be winding up the Chorpenning crank.

Eames, the only man on the Committee who voted in favor of Cessna, was the late eulogist of Roger Williams. Nobody could hear what he had to say, but a very funny scene instantly took place over Roger's memory, in which Sam Cox adopted the favorite refrain of "Puritan bigotry and intolerance," and did more injustice to Roger by being his defender than the original Calvinists, who sent him and his cold-water Gospel to the congenial shores of Narragansett Bay.

STATOO SPEECHES.

The other day, having occasion to read up some matter on the State of Connecticut, I dropped into the Congressional Library, and, repairing to the alcove where such histories are kept, found not a tome upon the Nutmeg State.

"Gracious Heavens!" I exclaimed, "can a State so prolific in clocks and shoe-peg oats have made itself no home literature? Amidst all the manufacture of subscription-books at Hartford, has nothing in coarse paper, wide margins, gilt bindings, been done for the native heath of Barnum, Colt, and Elias Howe?"

"Oh!" exclaimed one of the Librarians, coming along, "there are plenty of books on Connecticut; but they are all out. The two statues of Trumbull and Sherman are shortly to be presented to the United States, and all the Connecticut members are making themselves acquainted, for the first time, with the history of their Commonwealth, in order to make speeches."

These two statues are boldly denominated "Sherman," "Trumbull,"—one word only on the base of each; and, being covered up with muslin, so as to hide everything but the shoes and inscription, are gazed at by the country people and variously commented upon. The opinion has been expressed that Congress might have something better to do than to put up statues of Lyman Trumbull and John Sherman while still members of the Senate. One old woman, the other day, struck her umbrella violently on the floor, and said: "That thar Sherman, *she'd* never heern tell of him, but, as for that Trumbull, who voted agin impeachment, she could not abide to see *his* statoo." It is, now that we come to think of it, rather hard on posterity to be obliged to read over the histories of these old chaps, who have come down to us from a former generation, in order to make some remark or other about their effigies.

THE MINT REFORM.

William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, showed plainly, the other day, that, in the pursuit of cheap notoriety as a Tariff-maniac, he has completely neglected his business in the matter of coinage and mintage. He averred that he had conducted a voluminous correspondence with all the learned people of the country, gone over the new bill line by line, and, in short, was the author of it; whereas, in fact, he did not know a word about it, and, when questions were put to him, asking whether this or that provision was in the bill, Kelley answered wildly, and always wrong; and finally he was slaughtered, and the bill remanded. The vanity of this man makes him ridiculous. Last year I sent you a full synopsis of the new Coinage bill, which is the work of John Jay Knox, assisted by H. R. Linderman, Robert Patterson, and E. B. Elliott. Kelley had nothing to do with it, and could not even intelligently defend it. The attacks upon this bill were led by Clarkson Potter, of New York State, who presided over the Rochester Democratic Convention which finished up the Tammany party in the Empire State. Potter is the son-in-law, or something, of Elizabeth Nott, the old Dominie of Union College, who had some knowledge of mintage, and endeavored in vain to communicate the same to Potter. Take, for example, Potter's attack on the small additions of $500 apiece to the salaries of our leading mint and assay officers.

JOHN TORREY'S CASE.

There is John Torrey, Assayer-in-Chief of the New York Assay Office. This devoted old man, who has worked many faithful years for our Government, and who not only must fulfil all the responsible duties of his legitimate office, but is compelled, without additional compensation, to analyze Custom House parcels—such as patent medicines, etc., where a fine character of attainment is needed—gets but $3,000 a year; and, but for his incidental connection with Columbia College as a lecturer and Professor, he could not afford to have a residence in New York City. Living within the College precincts, he has a home; but the salary which the United States pays him could scarcely find him boarding-house accommodations. It was proposed to add a few hundred dollars to the old gentleman's salary, and immediately the demagogues sailed in. After knocking at the provision for buncombe, the Committee on Appropriations immediately added $1,500 to Torrey's salary on learning the facts. Now, Kelley had not enough knowledge to make even this plain. The new Mint bill would meet with no genuine opposition, were it not that it proposes to establish a Mint Bureau at the Treasury Department, which shall supersede the old, traditional supremacy of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, one Pollock. Pollock and his friends, abetted by a penny newspaper called the *Ledger*, have started the row. Nothing can be done in this country in the way of reform but your average Philadelphian screws his eye-glass up into his brains, and inquires whether this might not somehow affect the matter of League Island.

FREE COINAGE.

An important part of the new Coinage bill was that abolishing the coinage charges at the Mints, following the precedents of other enlightened countries, which have greatly extended their specie circulation, and distributed it throughout civilization, to the immeasurable benefit of their countries; while we are charging one-half of 1 per cent for doing the same thing,—thus making it an object with the money-dealers on the Pacific Coast and in our gold-producing regions to run the bullion out of the country, and stamp it with the denomination of English sovereigns or French Louis. When this bill got to the Senate, John Sherman, a Constitution-tinkerer, to whom a pigeon's eggs assumes the proportions of the doves of Yosemite, made his great intellectual effort upon this little paragraph. He was beaten by Nye, Stewart, Williams, and people who knew more about the matter; but, having succeeded in retarding the bill so far, a compromise was made between the House Committee on coinage and the Senate Finance Committee, and the bill got to the House with the coinage-charge reduced to one-fifth of 1 per cent. Even this was superfluous; for, if our coin-circulation amounted even to the maximum of $40,000,000, this charge would produce only $80,000.

I asked the Comptroller of the Treasury, some days ago, why he favored free coinage.

"Well," he replied, we can do twice the amount of work that we have at present for the same expense, not having enough to keep us going. If we should abolish the coinage charge, we should have more work to do. Bullion would have the same advantages coming to us that it now has seeking foreign mints, and thus our coins would get greater circulation around the world. Every coin bearing the superscription and motto of the nation is, to a certain degree, a commercial advertisement of that nation. One of the leading statesmen of England has said, that the coins of England, circulating around the world, had done as much to give her supremacy and renown as any method of commercial advertisement ever undertaken.

"In this, as in many matters of the kind," said my informant, "we are behind the times; and here we have spent, with the assistance of all the experts in the country, dozens of months to get up a bill worthy of the country, which some tyro can overthrow in an instant with an ignorant objection."

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Marshall O. Roberts has already grown weary of the Southern Pacific Railway task, and has offered to sell out his franchise, &c., to Thomas A. Scott, for $1,500,000,—the sum advanced by Roberts to retain the charter nearly forfeited by Fremont's misdoings, and spent amongst the Texas Legislature last winter. Scott has been in the city several days, endeavoring to ascertain what liabilities Roberts and Fremont have made here. Last winter the State of Texas voted a large money subsidy to this road,—not a dollar of which, however, was to be paid until the road should be completed for the whole 600 miles across the breadth of the State. Two or three land subsidies, besides the Government subsidy, will accrue to the road; but it will take the first 150 miles of the lands to compromise with Fremont's bondholders, who were duped by his agents in Paris. Roberts is thought here to have proved a failure as a railroad capitalist, and he is said, besides, to be suffering from Bright's disease, or something similar, and to be out of spirits. I was told, in Philadelphia, the other day, that the New Jersey railroad lines, now consolidated under the name of "the United Railroads of New Jersey Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad," had issued, under the old management, in 1871, 50,000 trip railroad tickets to deadheads. Amazed at these figures, I cried out that such wholesale pass-giving must be ruinous; but my informant took up pencil and paper, and showed that, on the basis of twenty trains a day, with five cars to the train, making 36,500 cars a year, this great number of deadheads could be reduced to about half a dozen a train.

Since the Pennsylvania Road took the New Jersey lines, it has reduced the time between New York and Philadelphia nearly one-third, so that, in two hours and a half, one can be whisked over 90 miles, and go almost every hour in the day. A man can now leave New York in the morning, run over to Philadelphia, return, visit Philadelphia a second time, and return again to New York, if he chooses, within the hours of daylight. The ferries have also greatly improved, and the route has become civilized at last.

TERRITORIAL PATRONAGE.

The following resolution has been introduced, referring to the subject of patronage, which appears to be, in some men's minds, about all that the Republic exists for:

> *Resolved*, That, in making Federal appointments within the Territories, the President is respectfully requested to apply the same rules by selecting citizens thereof as is adopted in making appointments in the several States.

Who made the rule that the President should take citizens of the several States in his appointments? Is Brother-in-Law Casey a citizen of Louisana?

Mr. Joseph Chaffee, the Delegate from Colorado, proposes to introduce a bill, speedily into the House, which shall consolidate our Western Territories, throwing Utah into Nevada, and thus neutralizing polygamy, and giving legitimacy to the latter rotten borough; uniting Colorado with Wyoming, Montana with Dacotah, Idaho with Washington, and Arizona with New Mexico.

GATH.

Murder of a Whole Family in Arizona.

A correspondent of the *Alta California* reports that Mr. J. W. Baker, keeper of what is known as the "Blue Water Station," in Pima County, Arizona, about sixty-five miles West of Tucson, together with his wife and one or two children, were brutally murdered on the 19th of December. In a corral adjoining the house were discovered the dead bodies of Mr. Baker, his wife, and a child (boy), about 7 or 8 years of age, stretched out upon the ground, completely riddled with rifle balls and buckshot. The body of a child, about 5 months old, was also lying near by, which had died from exposure. Mrs. Baker had evidently desperately struggled with her murderers. The dress covering her right arm was burnt, extending from the hand up to near the elbow, while her arms and breast were full of buckshot.

It is certain that the deed was done by three Mexicans, whom Mr. Baker had employed only one week before to cut hay for him from a ranche near the house, and haul it up to the corral, as he had always to keep on hand a supply of hay and grain for the animals at the station. These men were missing. Their object must have been solely plunder, but it does not appear that they got very much after all. They decamped with some three or four head of Baker's horses, and carried off a small amount of money from a trunk, and other portable valuables, having thoroughly ransacked the house before they left. They did not disturb any of the cattle on the place. It is pretty certain that they passed through Tucson on their road to Sonora, which seems to be a favorite hiding-place for most all Mexican bandits who commit crimes in Arizona.

American Fish for England.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Advertiser.

An order recently came from England, from the Marquis of Exeter, for the spawn of certain kinds of fish found here, which have not been introduced into the waters of that country. The Marquis is said to be much interested in fish culture. This order, received by Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, one of the Fish Commissioners, was sent to Seth Green, who has just filled it. Mr. Green has put up, in proper packages for transportation across the Atlantic, a quantity of the ova of the salmon trout, which will, no doubt, go safely to their destination, and there be developed in good order. A quantity of young white fish were also put in cans and sent with the trout. The order came too late to send the ova. It is more doubtful about the success of this experiment of transporting the developed fish. White fish have, however, been kept alive in a can of water twelve days, and the time these will be enclosed will not greatly exceed that. A messenger left for New York last night with these fish. It is hoped that the experiment will be successful, and that some of the European fish may be in like manner transported to American waters and made useful to our people.

A Heavy Blast.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The heaviest blast known to experts in quarrying occurred on Saturday last at the Conshohocken Stone Company, on the south side of the Schuylkill, below Swedesburg. The face of the cliff was 139 feet long, and back from its edge at a distance of 27 feet, the rock was drilled along its entire length. Small blasts were made till the rock was opened to a depth of 90 feet, and after a trial blast on Friday, which failed, on Saturday this mammoth cliff of nearly 400,000 cubic feet was hurled from its base, forty-seven kegs of powder being employed in the operation. The appearance of the cliff subsequent to the blast baffles description. Huge boulders, each in itself a cliff, lay piled in awful confusion, and giving a good idea of the terrific effects produced by an earthquake. As much stone has been thrown out by this blast as will keep the full force of the hands in employment until next August.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Agricultural Institute---Kansas Stock Raisers' Association.

Stunted Growth—Overreaching—So-Called Wolfs' Teeth.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 26.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

Last week the little town of Manhattan, on the Kansas River, and College Hill, which is about two miles west-northwest of Manhattan, were full of strangers and visitors from almost all parts of the State, attending the Agricultural Institute held in the Agricultural College, under the auspices of the Regents of that institution. The attendance,—428 persons,—must be called a large one, and the Institute itself proved to be a success in every respect. The different lecturers—prominent stock-raisers, agriculturists, and horticulturists of Kansas, and other States; among the latter, I will only mention Dr. John A. Warder, of Cincinnati, O.; President A. S. Welch, of the Iowa Agricultural College; Professor Charles V. Riley and Charles W. Murtfeldt, of St. Louis, Mo., had their topics well chosen, and handled the same in a very able and interesting manner. Still, a synopsis of those lectures, although it might be interesting to a great many readers of THE TRIBUNE, would occupy too much space, and would do no justice to the lecturers. The discussions, also, at the close of each lecture, were very lively; the audience seemed to take a great interest in the same, and evinced a marked desire for information. Stock-raising and tree-planting (sylvaculture), however, called forth the most lively discussions, undoubtedly on account of this great importance in an open prairie State like Kansas. The discussions on stock-raising took a practical turn, and ended in the organization of a

KANSAS STOCK-RAISERS ASSOCIATION,

For the purpose of promoting and encouraging the improvement of live-stock; of spreading useful knowledge concerning animal husbandry among the members of the Association, and over the State at large; of developing, by united efforts, the great resources of Kansas as a stock-producing country; and of furthering and protecting the endeavors to improve the domestic animals of the State, by all legitimate means possible. I cannot but call the organization of such an Association a timely one, and a progressive step in the right direction; for, although it is evident that Kansas has been destined by nature, as far as soil and climate are concerned, to be one of the greatest stock-producing countries of the world,—well able not only to support Cherokee cattle and Indian ponies, but to develop fully all the good qualities of our best and most improved breeds of horses, cattle, swine, and sheep,—the live stock in this State, as least as far as I have been able to judge, is yet, on an average, of a very inferior quality, and scarcely pays for food and care. Still, a good beginning has been made in more than one place. Improved and even thoroughbred animals have been imported, and are raised and cultivated in several parts of the State, and, what is of still greater importance, the people are finding out, and becoming convinced, that, even in the Kansas River Valley, under the 30th degree of latitude, the raising of live stock can be profitable only when the animals can be properly sheltered in the winter, and be protected against the inclemency of the weather; and that the food, good care, and shelter given to live stock are always well paid for. As long as proper food and shelter cannot be given, all efforts at improving the native breeds of animals, and of making stock-raising a paying business, will, and must be, in vain. Therefore, I say it again, the organization of the Kansas Stock Raisers' Association must be hailed as a beneficial and progressive step; for I am confident that this Association, if it proceeds in the right direction, will be able to accomplish a great deal of good, and will contribute considerably to the wealth and to the development of Kansas as a stock-producing State. A good beginning has been made; the officers elected belong to the best and most intelligent agriculturists and stockmen in the State. Judge L. D. Baily, of Emporia, has been chosen President, and the Hon. J. B. McAfee, of Topeka, Secretary, of the Association. An organization of Branch Associations in different parts of the State is contemplated.

STUNTED GROWTH.

ANCHORAGE, Buffalo Co., Wis. Jan. 12.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a spring colt that is not thriving as I would like him to do. I attend him considerably well; give him good water twice a day; give him nearly a peck of good oats, one-half of which I give in the morning, and the balance at night, with plenty of good oat and wheat-straw to eat; some of the time good corn stalks, well cured. He runs around in the day-time, but is turned into a good warm stable at night. Has a good appetite, but looks gaunt, and is covered all over with dandruff, or something of that nature. I have given him a little tobacco once in a while, not much, say as much as would fill a common clay tobacco pipe. Your reply to the above, through THE TRIBUNE, will much oblige yours,

JOHN BENSTON.

Answer to John Benston.—It is impossible for me to form a definite opinion from your statements as to the cause of your colt not thriving as well as you would like him to. Still, concerning the food you give the same, I have to remark that wheat-straw cannot be considered by any means as a good and wholesome food to a horse, and far less to a young colt. It is also possible that the "dandruff, or something of that nature," as you call it, hides an army of lice. If that is the case, then, of course, your colt must look gaunt and cannot thrive. Hence, I would advise you to subject the same to a close examination. It is possible, too, that your colt, even in daytime, is more exposed to the severity of your Northern climate than a gaunt-looking animal of tender age is able to stand. Nearly a peck of oats given in two meals, and the other food consisting of wheat-straw and corn-stalks, although probably sufficient to sustain a colt in good condition, will scarcely be able to keep up the animal warmth in a gaunt and lean colt, especially when the latter is kept out doors in the winter, the thermometer standing at or below zero, as, I should judge, will be quite frequently the case, even during daytime, as far north as Buffalo County, Wisconsin.

OVERREACHING—SO-CALLED WOLF'S TEETH.

H. T. C., of Shell Rock, Minn., inquires about "Overreaching" and "Wolf's Teeth." As to the former, I will say that overreaching is produced by two causes: The one is founded in the mechanical proportions of the horse—that is, in comparatively good hind-legs, with long bones and sufficient angles in the joints, and poor fore-legs, with a steep shoulder, short bones, and insufficient angles in the shoulder and elbow-joints, as also in an insufficient length of body, which brings hind-legs and fore-legs too near together. The second cause consists in fatigue and exhaustion. Almost any horse that has a comparatively short body, and has better hind-legs than fore-legs, will overreach when tired or exhausted, or is compelled to go faster than he should, especially in deep and muddy roads; for then the animal cannot lift his fore-feet quick enough to get them out of the way of the hind-ones. That long toes must make the evil worse, is self-evident, and does not require any further illustration.

As to the so-called "Wolf's-Teeth," it has been said repeatedly in these columns that the same are nothing more or less than small, supernumerary grinders found in the jaws of a great many horses, and have no connection whatever with the eyes. Therefore, the old saying that these so-called wolf's-teeth make a horse blind, is nothing but a wide-spread superstitions without any proof or foundation.

THE BEST WORK ON HORSES.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: Being a new farmer, I would like to procure the best work on horses, their diseases, and remedies. Please answer through THE TRIBUNE where such can be had, and the price.

JAMES MALOY.

Answer to James Maloy.—I am not able to give you the desired information. Apply to a book-seller.

TO INQUIRERS.

Parties sending inquiries are requested to sign their names, and will do a favor as well to me as to the printer by writing only on one side of the paper.

VETERINARIAN.

A Curious Divorce Case.

Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.

A curious divorce case has just been settled in one of the Courts of the Seine. A German woman, a native of Frankfort, obtained a divorce in that city, and came at once to France to meet her lover. According to the German law, the parties can marry after six months' time, but the French law requires ten months. The lady and her intended were in Court, pleading for the privilege of marrying immediately after the divorce in the French Court. The lady made an appeal to the popular sentiment. True, he was German, but he wished to pass over to the side of the vanquished and become French. According to the German laws he could marry in six months, or five months hence, but wanted to become French at once. The Judge hesitated. He applauded the views and sentiments of the lady, but one thing puzzled him. Suppose a child should come, say seven months after marriage, would not that child be a German? Indeed, should a child be born at any time before the expiration of the ten months required by the French law, the German husband could claim that child under the law as his own, although the lady proves that she has not seen the legal father for more than two years. No matter for that—the law would give him the child. The lady was very anxious to assure the Judge that she would see to that matter, and take care that no legal embarrassments of that kind should rise, and her advocate was so eloquent in presenting the patriotic spirit which induced this German lady to renounce her detestable country, that the Judge gave a sentimental verdict. How he did it, or under what law, I do not exactly see; but on the lady's assurance that there should be no trouble in the way of children, he ordered the divorce, with the privilege of marrying at once. As the lady has considerable money, the future French husband was overjoyed at this decision, and wished to embrace the magistrate upon the bench. He was in a dreadful fidget when the Judge was offering his objections, for heiresses are at a premium here, and if he were forced to wait for ten months, his rich, fair, and forty charmer might change her mind.

THE SLAYERS OF THE HOSTAGES.

Trial of the Twenty-three Murderers of La Roquette—Portraits of the Prisoners.

Paris (Jan. 3) Correspondence of the London Standard.

At Versailles to-day, in the Sixth Court-Martial, began a trial that will take a chief place in the history of the judicial vengeance which has followed the misdeeds of the Commune. The crime which struck horror most deeply into the heart of Europe was, not the declaration of civil war, nor even the firing of the public buildings of Paris, but the massacre of the good men whom the Commune had seized as hostages. The place of the trial is historical, and the scene was singularly impressive. The officers of the court-martial, seven in number, are made to represent all ranks, from that of Colonel to that of non-commissioned officer, so as to bring into effect all degrees and kinds of regimental feelings. But the eye soon shoots away from the outlines of the great hall, from the people on the benches, from the smooth, well-fed young advocates, and even the row of impassive Judges, to the twenty-three prisoners. They are an extraordinary, and if truth be told, strangely forbidding set of men and women. Fine faces, or faces that had once been fine, are to be found, but most of the countenances are such as befit no other place than the dock, and a few are absolutely horrible in the lines of their badness. First on the list comes Francois, who was director of the prison of La Roquette during the reign of the Commune, and to whom was committed the keeping of the hostages. Against him the accusation is, that he took part in the planning of the murders; that he willingly delivered the hostages into the hands of the Communist soldiers; that he rifled their bodies after death, and subsequently robbed the prisoners who had been spared. Of course, if the charge be made good, the penalty will be death without the faintest hope of reprieve. A man charged with having committed such atocities might be expected to display the worst features of the criminal type. But Francois is far otherwise. Small in statute and slight in form, he has a sharp, refined, nervous, intellectual face. It is the face of a sedentary, clever, ambitious official.

Next to Francois sits his assistant, Ramain, one of the jailers in La Roquette. That man is deeply implicated in the great misdeed. Officer of a Communist troop, he it was who brought the Archbishop and the other hostages out of the cells, and delivered them to the firing party. After grossly insulting the illustrious prisoners, it is said that he conducted them to the place of death with his hands in his pockets, and with a look of much unconcern, as if he had been performing the most ordinary piece of work. He, too, it is added, plundered the bodies of the victims. Ramain is a strongly-built man, with a hard, coarse face, thick nose, heavy brow, intense lips, and thick black hair.

The third prisoner, Picon, was also a turnkey at La Roquette.

The part which he took in the massacre I cannot at present exactly specify, nor can I see his face distinctly.

The fourth, also a jailer, is Langbein, a well-built, elderly man, with closely-cropped gray hair, and a fresh, resolute face. He still wears the uniform of the prison. Langbein conducted the prisoners to their cells when they reached La Roquette, and menaced them with death on their arrival.

The fifth prisoner, Genton, seems a darker criminal even than any of those I have named. A wood-carver by trade, he is a short, thick-set man, with black hair, a narrow, beetling brow, a blunt, thick nose, a negro-like mouth, high cheek-bones, and a look that might betoken either obstinacy or ferocity. Genton, it is said, was the President of the mock court-martial which sat at the Mairie of the Eleventh Arrondissement, in the Place Voltaire, and sentenced the hostages to death. He is accused of having gathered together a firing party to kill the prisoners—although it does not seem to have been the party by which the deed was solely done. Of all the prisoners, Genton is the man whose atrocious activity seems to have been most conspicuous, and, unless the charges should be utterly falsified, it is as certain that he will be shot as that he sat in the court to-day.

Passing over one or two other prisoners I come to Latour, a groom—one of the men who rifled the bodies of the Archbishop and the other victims, tore the silver buckles off the prelate's shoes, threw the bodies into a hand-cart, and, after dragging them to the neighboring cemetery of Pere la Chaise, cast them into a hole. Latour is the only prisoner who displayed emotion.

The next man—Levin, a locksmith—has an extraordinary face; a high, intellectual brow, a well-cut nose, and other good features, made terribly forbidding by the unkempt hair, and wild, piercing, restless eyes, lighted up, it almost seemed, by the fire of insanity, and darting about looks of mingled ferocity and terror. Levin has been the accomplice of Latour; and another accomplice, Girout, who sits next, bears the most forbidding face of the whole band. The black, matted hair, which falls down upon the low brow, the deformed nose, the high cheek-bones, the sunken eyes, the unhealthy pallor, the sinister look, that seems as though it had never worn a smile, or registered any wish higher than the instinct of an animal, invest the face with a horrible fascination.

By the side of that lost wretch sits a young woman, Fille Zelie Grandelle, the mistress of Francois. Her age is 25, but she looks older. The lost creature lacks every element of physical beauty. The beetling brows, the sunken eyes, the sinister squint, the high cheek-bones, all betoken a peculiarly low type. Her look is that of stupidity rather than evil. The poor creature had adorned herself for the time by putting on a lavender hood and cape, while underneath appear the frill and the strings of a scrupulously clean and freshly-starched cap. What part this woman played in the massacre I have yet to learn; but at least, after the death of the hostages, she obtained a quantity of their vestments, jewels, and books; and the day after the massacre she gave money to some National Guards to buy petroleum and burn Paris—for Zelie Grandelle was a petroleuse.

Leaving aside some more of the prisoners, I reach the second woman, Marguerite Graindaire, called La Chaise, the wife of a man named Prevost, and cantiniere of the Sixty-sixth Battalion, composed of the men of Saint Antoine. She, too, belongs to the great army of disreputables; but her face does not manifest marks of vice. A common face, it betokens robust health, and strength of character. Real individuality is written in the line of La Chaise's countenance, and I imagine that it might wear a look of great good humor. When Genton was on the way to the prison with his firing party, he met La Chaise, whom he knew but too well. She went with him into the prison, but she seems to have protested against permitting the work to be done merely by the men of the Sixty-sixth Battalion, to which she herself was attached. Those men, she said, had shot one of their own officers that very morning, and she naively added that they would load themselves with too much responsibility if they were to kill an Archbishop, two Abbes, and a Judge. She spoke to the soldiers as well as to Genton; and her menacing words persuaded a great number of the men to leave the prison.

Beside La Chaise sat Fortin, a youth of 24 years, with a handsome, bright, animated, proud face. How such a man permitted himself to join such a band is a puzzle to physiognomy. The charge, however, is very dark, for he is accused of having belonged to the firing party, and of having given his sabre to the commander, to be employed as the signal of death. If that be true, the bright, handsome young man will certainly fall at Satory.

The last on the list is in some respects the most remarkable. His name is Pigerre, and he has been recognized as one of the officers who commanded the band of assassins. He brandished his sabre over the head of Ramain to make him produce the prisoners without delay; and his guilt, indeed, seems to be deeper than that of any other of the prisoners. Nor can he draw any testimony to character from his face, which presents a strange mixture of fanaticism, ferocity, and cunning. A small, receding, narrow brow, a sharp nose, hollow cheeks, pale complexion, and long black hair, carefully brushed back from his brow and thrown behind his ears, betoken a man of the old revolutionary type, who has developed the likeness by the study of Republican portraits and the mirror. When the prisoners have answered to their names, which most of them do with great firmness, and some with ostentatious swagger, the Military Clerk of the Court reads the offence. After the long document has been read Fraacois is summoned to speak for himself. At first he stumbles and hesitates as if about to break down, but as the President of the Court and Judge Advocate press him with questions he becomes more collected and tells his story with great fluency, terseness, and point. Briefly stated, his defence is a denial of the charges, and an affirmation that he had pleaded for the lives of the hostages, and that whatever he had done had been performed purely in obedience to the order of superior authority.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—To-day the first prisoners examined were Picon and Langbein, who pleaded, in the first place, that they had merely obeyed orders; and secondly, that they had taken no part in the despoiling of the prisoners. The booty which had been found in the possession of Langbein, he said, had been brought to him in a box, and he did not know what was inside. Then the Court called on the prisoner Genton. Terror was in his eyes; and no wonder, since, if the charges be substantiated, he has not the shadow of a chance of escaping with life. He spoke in a low, soft voice, which formed an extraordinary contrast to the hardness and ferocity of his look. His one word of defence was, that he had obeyed orders, and that he had not beaten about for a firing party. The Court called upon the woman La Chaise, and the cantiniere of the Sixty-sixth Battalion started to her feet, clad in black. Speaking with great fluency, coolness, and self-possession, she said that on the afternoon of the massacre Genton had told her that he was searching for a party of volunteers to shoot the hostages. When the same evidence was given by another prisoner, Girardot, Genton started up, and vehemently declared that the statement was not true. But it was repeated both by Girardot and La Chaise. Then followed the examination of the men who were charged with rifling the bodies of the victims and leaving them in Pere la Chaise. One and all declared that they had simply obeyed orders, and had taken no part in the execution. Latour maintained, with great coolness, that he had been called out of bed during the night to help others to drag a hand-cart to Pere la Chaise, but that he did not know what the vehicle contained. Girout, the peculiarly sinister prisoner, whose features I yesterday sketched, had declared in his first evidence that Latour had come to him on the night of the execution, had confessed that he had helped to shoot the hostages, and had showed him part of the booty. Latour here started to his feet, and indignantly declared that the charge was false, and that he had lied. As the two sinister-looking men stood up in court—the one to deny a charge which carried death to him, the other to admit that he had given indescribably infamous testimony against a comrade in guilt—the scene was thrilling. But whether Girout, after all, did not speak the truth in the first instance—whether Latour did not help to shoot the Archbishop, and whether the denial of to-day is only the result of a subsequent arrangement, are questions which remain, of course, to be answered.

STOKES.

What His Counsel Will Claim—A Singular Story About a Strange Bullet—Did Fisk Shoot Himself?

"Burleigh," the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, gives the following outline of Stokes' probable defence:

Stokes has been arraigned on an indictment found by the Grand Jury, but he has not yet pleaded. Everything is in a muddle in New York, so we have two Grand Juries. It is the common opinion of the Bar that one of these bodies is illegal. As Mr. Stokes' counsel have not decided whether to plead to the indictment or demur, it is quite probable that a new indictment will be found after one of the Grand Juries shall have been discharged. There are some interesting if not startling positions taken for the defence. The one is that Colonel Fisk was not only armed, but that the wound in his body was inflicted by himself—inflicted *a la* Vallandigham, in attempting to draw his pistol from his pocket. That two pistols were used is very clear, from the fact that two bullets were found, one in Fisk's body and one on the marble pavement, the one bullet fitting the pistol found and the other not. The bullet in the body fitting the pistol found, the bullet on the floor, which produced the wound in the arm, not fitting any pistol yet produced. The theory is that Fisk, coming in at the door and seeing Stokes on the stairs, attempted to draw his pistol, when it accidentally discharged at the same moment when he received Stokes' bullet in the arm. The parties who removed the outside clothing of the Colonel are yet to be produced in Court. The woman who handed the pistol to the officer is yet to tell how it came into her hands, with other interesting testimony to show that Stokes did not fire on an unarmed man. But two witnessed the shooting. These were two hall-boys of the Central Hotel, who were either so frightened that they did not know what was going on, or deliberately perjured themselves, as they flatly contradicted each other and their own testimony on the stand. In the proper time and before the proper tribunal, the action of the Coroner's jury will be tested. Above all, the proceedings of the jury in consultation will be investigated. One man on the jury was not summoned. He came unsolicited. He said he was on the Matthews inquest, understood such matters, and wanted to go on the jury; so he sat at the inquest. He was found to be a special enemy of Stokes, and pledged to look after the interests of Colonel Fisk. On entering the room for consultation, the jury were presented with a verdict, drawn up in the strong form of an indictment, in which the shooting was set forth as "killing with malice aforethought," and other well-known phrases of an indictment. On this verdict the jury were divided, six and six. The gentleman referred to, acting as counsel, insisted upon the adoption of the verdict with its strong phrases as the only thing that would satisfy an indignant public. Others contended that the object of the inquest was not to try Stokes,—not to anticipate his defence, but simply to ascertain how Fisk came to his death. The debate lasted over three hours, and ended in a compromise by which the word "deliberate" was added to the simple phraseology of the verdict.

BODY SNATCHING.

Sensation at Wilton, Iowa.

From the Muscatine (Iowa) Journal Jan. 25.

Quite a sensation has just been made in Wilton by the discovery that the body of Frank Moseby, a brakeman (who died by falling from a freight train near West Liberty, Dec. 20), had been exhumed and taken away. This discovery was caused by the mother of the young man, who lives in San Francisco, sending for the body. Suspicions were at once directed towards Iowa City by the statement of a drayman, who testified to having taken a suspicious-looking barrel from an alley to an express train, for Iowa City. A search-warrant was obtained by officers who went to Iowa City, where, in a room in the University building occupied by the Medical Department, they found the body, together with several others, ready for dissection. The body had been considerably mutilated, the face being scalped and one leg entirely gone. It was brought back to Wilton last evening, and will be disposed of according to the mother's directions.

It appears that the body was disinterred about a week after being buried. A young medical student, named Thompson, was the individual who delivered the barrel to the drayman (Michaels). It was taken immediately to the depot and shipped by express to a certain well-known physician in Iowa City, but, instead of being delivered to him, was taken at once to the University.

Prof. Farnsworth, of the Medical Department, told the officer that he understood the body came from St. Louis. The Department pays $30 for each body delivered for dissection.

This affair has created intense excitement in Wilton, and will no doubt be legally investigated. There is talk of examining the graves of others recently buried there, for fear they have also been disinterred.

The penalty for grave-robbing under our statute is a fine not exceeding $1,000 and imprisonment one year, or both.

More Bridges, Fewer Pearls.

Mr. Frank Buckland writes in *Land and Water*: "In passing over Moybridge, near the junction of the rivers Blackwater and Connor, Sutherlandshire, England, a gentleman who was with me told me that that part of the water that we were then crossing was once celebrated for the number and quality of pearls, but of late years they have diminished both in quantity and quality. The reason for this was remarkable; according to local theory, 'the building of bridges diminishes the number of pearls in the river.' In former times bridges were not very numerous in Scotland, and the cattle passing the rivers by means of the fords trod upon the mussels, and injuring their shells, caused them to form pearls. After the bridges were built, the cattle no longer went across the fords, but over the bridges. The mussels, not being any more injured, ceased to secrete the pearls. There was formerly an old man at this place who gained his living by collecting these pearls. The poor fellow was blind, but, nevertheless he continued his occupation as pearl catcher. He used to wade into the river and pick up the pearls off the bottom with his toes, his wife standing on the bank, telling him in what direction to go. When he had filled the bag which he carried round his neck with the pearl mussels, he brought them to the bank for his wife to open. A pearl the size of a pea was worth £1. I was very sorry to hear the tragic end of this poor man. He got out of his depth, fell into a deep hole in the river, and was drowned."

Obituary—The Hon. Thomas Bragg.

The Hon. Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina, died in Raleigh on Sunday. He was the son of a mechanic, and was born in Warren County, N. C. He became a lawyer, and entered the Carolina House of Commons in 1842. In 1854 he was elected Governor of North Carolina, and held that position two terms. He was elected United States Senator in 1859, but resigned in 1861, on the pretext that his State had seceded. Jeff. Davis made him Attorney General in his Cabinet Feb. 22, 1861, and he acted in that capacity two years. Having lost all his means by the war, Governor Bragg resumed the practice of his profession, and also mixed in politics. He was very active in the impeachment proceedings against Governor Holden. The deceased was a brother of General Braxton Bragg, of the rebel army. He was Chairman of the State Democratic Committee of North Carolina, and exercised considerable influence in directing its course of action.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—UNPRECEDENTED! THE demand for "Chicago and the Great Conflagration," by Colbert and Chamberlin, Associate Editors Chicago TRIBUNE. Illustrated by Chapin and Gulick. 20,000 copies already sold. Orders already received for 2,460 agents' outfits; and agents at work are meeting with most extraordinary success. One reports an average of 50 subscribers per day; another, 65 in one day; another, 82 in two days; another, 28 in part of one afternoon; another, 48 in two days; another, a lady, 40 in one day. 2,000 copies already sold in Chicago, which shows the appreciation of the work where the authors reside. Be sure you get Colbert and Chamberlin's Full Octavo Volume of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 38 engravings), 562 pages in all, with the fullest (10x15 inches), and most reliable map of Chicago published. Full-page views of Chicago in 1820 and 1830. "Chicago in Flames," "Chicago in Ruins," and numerous other fine illustrations, engraved expressly for this work; also, full and graphic accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. Do not be put off by works less reliable, or those containing only half as much matter as this, and selling at the same price. 1,000 more agents can find remunerative employment for the next few months in selling this intensely interesting work. Inclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and name the territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

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AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR THE Home of God's People. The grandest and most successful new book out. One agent took 114 orders in 10 days. Our circulars (sent free) will give full particulars terms, etc. Address M. A. PARKER & CO., 152 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—70 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in the new brick block, on Twenty-first-st., bet. State and Burnside.

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FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY. 23 ft on Wabash-av., 100 ft south of Van Buren-st.; $900 per foot.
33 ft on Lake-st., between Wabash-av. and Michigan-av.; $900 per foot.
60 ft on Michigan-av., corner of Randolph-st.; $1,800 per foot.
40 ft on Randolph-st., corner of Wells-st.; $1,000 per foot.
44 ft on Lake-st., about 100 ft west of Wabash-av.; $1,000 per foot.
64 ft on Michigan-av., southwest corner of Van Buren; $900 per foot.
22 ft on Van Buren-st., near Wabash-av.; $600 per foot.
Also, a number of first-class residences on the avenues. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

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Michigan-av.: 64x180 feet, near Randolph-st.; $1,000 per foot.
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Wells-st.: 30x80 feet, near Madison-st.; $800 per foot.
West Madison-st.: 45x150 feet, near Centre-av.; $350 per foot.
North Dearborn-st.: 30x150 feet, near Division-st.; $200 per foot.
North Dearborn-st.: 70x150 feet, corner north of Division-st.; $250 per foot.
Division-st., near Dearborn-st.: 50x100 feet; $100 per foot.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY AYRES & HOFF, 541 WABASH-av.:
20 ft on Van Buren-st., near Franklin; $400.
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40x100 ft on Ohio-st., near Dearborn-st.; $162.50.
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100 ft on Franklin-st., near Tunnel.
33x125 ft corner of Franklin and Quincy-sts.
25x170 ft on State-st., north of Monroe.
67x100 ft on corner State and Madison-sts.
25x100 ft on Third-av., near Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—FOUR LOTS each 25 feet front, on Willard st., near Stanton. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 11 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

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100 feet on corner of Thirty-fourth-st.
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Desirable residences and residence property in South Division a specialty. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

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Clark-st., near Van Buren-sts., 25 ft.
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FOR SALE—50x125 ON COLLEGE-ST., FRONTing south on Douglas University grounds; terms will be made easy to purchasers if improved at once. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—69 WARREN-AV.—HOUSE, LOT, and furniture. Brick house, stone basement, 11 rooms, furniture all complete. Price entire, $10,500. Inquire corner Michigan-av. and Adams-st. H. C. CLEMENT.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURing, a large 2-story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, etc., now working. Long lease of lots. Apply at 733 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOMELY built house Nos. 229 and 231 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; 13 rooms, bath, &c.; terms can be made very easy. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, modern improvements, with barn, No. 424 Catherine-st., corner Throop, lot 48x124. Apply on premises. Easy terms.

FOR SALE—$600, EASY PAYMENTS, WILL BUY a lot near Union Park and Southwestern-av. D. W. ELDRED, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES FOR THE SMALL price of $250 I can sell a few choice lots, just out of the fire limits, only four miles from the Court House. Boulevard already made. Fine residences building. Call and see me, if you want a bargain, before buying. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON—539 MITCHell-st., house, lot, and barn. Immediate possession. House 1½ stories, with water and gas, convenient to cars. Lot 24x124 feet to an alley.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIVE YEARS' TIME, 7 per cent interest; purchasers building at once need make but a small cash payment. These lots are in the South Division, within one block of horse cars, and just outside the fire limits. To mechanics and laboring men they offer great inducements. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS ON ROBEY, Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts., only 3 miles from old Court House, at $200 to $300 per lot to parties who will improve. Nothing offered in the market to compare with them. Just outside of the new fire limits. Title perfect and unincumbered. Abstract saved from the fire. Apply to A. DORATHY, 374 Wabash-av., second floor, front office.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT 100X130 FEET ON ONE of the avenues near Twenty-second-st.; desirable church site. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—80X100 FEET, NEAR BOARD OF Trade, long time; 26x150 feet on South Water, near Clark-st. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT, 3-STORY AND basement on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NORTH OF THIRtieth-st., 50 feet, $140; very easy payments. Wabash-av., north of Thirty-eighth-st., 25x50 feet, $75 a foot. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner of State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—$200, ONLY $20 DOWN, BALANCE to suit purchasers. A few lots in Eldrid's Subdivision; 20 minutes' ride—fare 7 cents; eighteen trains a day. Perfect title, abstract with each lot. You cannot do better than to go with us and see the lots free, and be convinced. A. G. STORY, 44 Green-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND lots in West and South Division, at low prices and easy terms; also unimproved real estate in all parts of the city, on long time and small cash payments down. A. LOEB & BROTHER, 64 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE fronting the lake on Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st. $12,500; $4,000 at 8 per cent 5 years. AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID MANUFACTURING lot near Lake-st. bridge, at a bargain. AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT swell-front brick house on Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. $6,000. AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STORE 219 MICHIGAN-AV., opposite the Tremont House. Possession given at once.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SEVERAL GOOD IMproved farms at Hinsdale, 40 to 160 acres. Address or inquire at 800 State-st., from 9 to 11. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS NEAR Lincoln-av. Depot, in the midst of fine improvements, for $12 to $25 per front foot, on easy terms. T. A. COSGROVE, Evanston, and 165 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—NEW HOUSE OF 7 rooms and lot 50x176 feet, for $2,250, houses and lots for $2,600, $3,000, $5,000 and upwards; a few houses for rent. T. A. COSGROVE, Evanston, and 165 West Washington st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FURNITURE OF A house of 8 rooms, nearly new and complete. Must be sold this week. Inquire of J. B. ADAMS, 165 West Washington-st., or of JAMES CURRY, at Evanston.

FOR SALE—36 ACRES FRONTING SOUTHwestern-av. and Twenty-second-st., near manufacturing district; also 13 acres near Fullerton-av., close to horse cars; and other tracts desirable for subdivision. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 389 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COAL LANDS ON the Illinois Central Railroad, in LaSalle County, 100 miles from Chicago. Address, for information, ISAAC R. HITT, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE STORE AND LOT, 25x80, with good stock, groceries, seeds, farm tools, 36 miles from Chicago, in growing town, 5,000 inhabitants; first-class trade; a bargain; advertiser going into different trade. If preferred, farm tools not included. Address P. O. Drawer 628, Waukegan, or SAM'L GREENE, 96 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY REAL ESTATE, a good improved farm near the city of Geneseo, Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Address or inquire at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OUT WEST—A FIRST-CLASS, 2-story store and general stock of merchandise; a No. 1 location; railroad certain; terms easy. Apply to or address Messrs. BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND CLAY LANDS ON Spring Lake, Michigan, near Grand Haven. Address for information. ISAAC R. HITT, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES OF NO. 1 PRAIRIE land, on the line of the Iowa & Minn. R. R., in Wright County, Iowa, low for cash; title, United States. Address ROBT. WATSON, Peabody, Kansas.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—CONvenient to railroad station and easy access to Chicago. A good house and ample grounds desired, without incumbrance. In exchange I will give unincumbered first-class Chicago property, just out of the limit of city and Park taxation. Reply, with full particulars as to price, character of house, grounds, location, etc., etc. Address Room 2, Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A LOT 50X120 TO 150, NEAR Union Park, suitable to build a church upon. Address with full particulars, 137 South Canal-st.

WANTED—40 OR 50 FEET FRONT, WITH A No. 1 house on it, on the avenues, north of Twenty-fifth-st. Will pay $20,000 to $25,000 cash. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE AND lot on the West Side, between Reuben and Halsted, Fulton and Harrison-sts. Price not to exceed $3,000. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 283 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HALF BLOCK IN OR ADJACENT to Walsh's Subdivision, south of Sixteenth-st. and east of Halsted-st. W. J. ONAHAN, 38 Central Union Block.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, AT ACADemy of Music, or on street cars, a gold wire oval breast pin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 366 Fulton-st., or to Tribune office.

STRAYED—FROM MY BARN, A BRIGHT BAY horse, 7 years old past; has two white feet, one front and one hind foot. Any information of him, or returned to my place, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-sts., on State, will be suitably rewarded. T. F. KILLMER.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE 8 TO 40-HORSE power, threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn shellers, bolting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash ticker and moulder, shaping machine and mortising machines, 36 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES, and boilers, from 15-horse power upward; Johnson's celebrated fire-pumps; steam and power pumps. Pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 36 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—1 PORTABLE ENGINE, 9 BY 12 cylinder, 1 8 by 10, 1 7 by 12, 1 8 by 12, 1 5 by 12, manufactured by Wood & Mann, new; 2 double cylinder planer and matcher; 3 single cylinders; 3 moulding machines, inside outlier heads; 4 24-inch surface planers; 3 moulding machines, outside cutters; 3 sash and door power morticers, and 1 heavy car power morticer; 4 foot morticers; 2 hand matching machines; 7 engine lathes, 1 22-foot bed, 25-inch swing, 1 16-foot bed, 25-inch swing, 1 12-foot bed, 30-inch swing, 1 10-foot bed, 18-inch swing, 3 8-foot bed, 18-inch swing; 5 hand lathes, 12-inch swing, 3½-foot bed; 2 drills; 1 iron planer, 7-foot bed, 24 by 24; 3 shingle machines; 2 full sets stave and heading machinery; 14 Sturtevant blowers; all sizes of Brown's valves; 3 wood turning lathes. Full assortment of leather and rubber belting, saws, files, emery wheels, rubber hose, packing, &c.; 1 Universal Wood-Worker, 3 Universal Boring Machines, and a full stock of wood and iron-working machinery and machinery supplies, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S Machinery Depot, 37 and 39 South Canal-st. Give us a call.

FOR SALE—1 15-HORSE POWER STATIONARY engine and tubular boiler, with fire front, grate bars, &c., all complete.
11 16 and 20-inch self-adjusting hangers.
1 hoisting machine.
1 power press, 5-inch screw.
Lot of pulleys, various sizes.
1 24-inch grindstone shaft, with flanges, and several pieces of shafting, at VULCAN IRON WORKS, No. 60 North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 5, 6, AND 10 HORSE power portable steam engines, and one 6x12 stationary. 15 South Canal-st. J. P. MARSH.

FOR SALE—1 20-FOOT BED, 24 INCH SWING, cross feed engine lathe; 1 16-foot bed, 24 inch swing; 1 12 foot, 20 inch swing; 1 8-foot bed, 18 inch swing. Iron planers and drill presses. At W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—1 6-HORSE power portable steam engine, second-hand, at low prices. W. A. JAMES CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND IRON PLANERS —1 9 foot, bed 36x36; 1 8 foot, bed 24x15; 1 16 foot, bed 30x15; good as new, at remarkably low prices. Any man wanting an iron planer of the above sizes had better call at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S machinery depot, 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 36X36 CONDENSING BEAM engine, portable and stationary engines of all styles and sizes; also, boilers and everything in the shape of machinery. WM. McGREGOR, 22 South Canal-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—400 FEET OF 3½ TO 5½-INCH shafting. Address, stating price, U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—4-STORY BRICK BUILDING ON Clark-st. north of Twelfth-st., with engine, boiler, and shafting; also some planing machinery if desired. Address J. W. DOANE & CO., corner Peck-court and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORE NOS. 54 AND 56 SOUTH Water-st., northwest corner of River-st. Prominent location for heavy trade. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE dock in the rear of the Central Union Block, with frontage on the river of 150 feet by same depth. Inquire of C. T. WHEELER, Union National Bank.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, part or both, for business, in brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st., near Washington; also several good offices. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW STORE, CORNER OF Randolph and Green-sts., No. 219; also, large and airy basement suitable for billiard hall; also, two tenements containing six large rooms, marble mantle, water and gas. Best of reference required.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 97 TWENTY-second-st., location good for offices, millinery or other business, or housekeeping. Inquire in the store.

TO RENT—ROOM 22x66 FEET, WITH ANY amount of steam power, in a fire-proof building, good location, suitable for any kind of manufactory or printing. E. H. & J. S. TURNER, 54 Lumber-st.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE of 6 rooms, 1st floor, suitable for any light first-class business, or for insurance offices. Fire-proof vault. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A STABLE FOR 3 HORSES AND carriage house, near Twenty-third-st. and Michigan-av. Inquire at Omaha stables, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A private hotel on Wabash av. Weekly profits, $200. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brick building, 22x75, on Adams-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire in the wooden building in rear.

TO RENT—A NICE NEW HOUSE AT WOODlawn; has eight good rooms; five minutes' walk from Hyde Park train. Rent low. J. WADSWORTH, 198 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE, 7 ROOMS AND upper floor of house adjoining, 3 rooms, connected, on Fourth-av., near Polk-st., just vacated. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 571 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, a store on Madison-st., between Halsted and State, suitable for a wholesale hardware and cutlery business; brick preferred. Address for 10 days, HARDWARE, 186 and 198 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE BY A FAMily of three persons; no children; furnished or unfurnished; would buy furniture. Good references. Address P 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL, NEAT COTtage, not out further than Union Park. Rent not to exceed $25 per month. First-class tenant. Address, with particulars, H 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONSIBLE parties, by 1st of March, a small house of about 8 rooms, South Side, east of State-st. Address W 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM FEB. 5, A LARGE furnished room with stove, double and single bed, for three young men; south of Thirty-first and west of State preferred. Terms must be reasonable. Address I & J 63, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TO-MORROW MORNING AT 10 A. m., of 30 head of horses of all grades; also a lot of second-hand lumber wagons, one express wagon, one spring truck, one 3-seat sleigh, and pair of bob-sleighs. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. W. A. RUSSELL & S. WALTON, 267 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF LARGE HORSES, 8 years old, warranted sound, kind, and true; also wagon and harness, the property of a farmer having no further use for them. To be seen at the Farmers' Home, 909 State-st. Call to-day. A trial allowed.

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD FIRST-CLASS WORK and some good driving horses, at WILBUR'S STABLE, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED, AT PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 782 and 784 Michigan-av., two car-loads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 lbs each in weight.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL VERY CHEAP FOR cash, 4 heavy horses, "warranted sound and true;" 2 new wagons and 2 new sets harness. Inquire at 120 West Lake-st. T. E. WATKINS.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART, AND cart harness, team harness, etc., cheap, at Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL FOR THE NEXT 30 days open and top buggies, 2, 4, and 6 seated carriages, at less than the manufacturers' prices, to make room for our spring stock. Our carriages are all first-class work, and warranted. We make the 2-4 and 7-8 Pennoyer buggy a specialty. PENNOYER SHAW & CO., 325 and 327 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1,600 NEW AND FIRST-CLASS horse collars, wholesale or retail, cheap. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth av.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT sleighs at cost, to close them out. 325 and 327 Wabash-av., PENNOYER, SHAW, & CO.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME FIRST-CLASS light express wagons for city use, weight 400 lbs. 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

WE WILL GUARANTEE TO SELL BUGGIES, democrat or road wagons, phaetons, harness, and everything in the line, at 20 to 40 per cent lower than any other house in the West. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av., lake front.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

414 TAYLOR-ST., CORNER MAY—FURnished rooms to rent, with or without board; good location, close to Blue Island-av. cars; terms moderate.

992 SOUTH STATE-ST.—EXCELLENT board and lodging, with early breakfast and private table, at $5 per week.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st., $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—Board with finely furnished, eligible rooms; references required. Address M 85, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR ONE OF the leading sewing machines in St. Louis. Address, with references, JOHN C. WATKINS, 712 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—COME BACK, WILL AND ALL will be right. Light of eyes. M. H. F.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF James Watson and Chas. Watson, for a time residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., but when last heard from were in Chicago before the great fire. No intelligence has been heard from them since that time. Any information as their present whereabouts will be respectfully received. Address JOHN A. WATSON, P. O. Box 2041, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—2,400 GALLONS OF WINE FOR lots or house and lot. Also a large amount of land. WHITNEY, 43 South Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, merchandise, machinery, or an interest in a good manufacturing business, 876 acres choice Southern land, well located and adapted to the raising of corn, cotton, sugar, and oranges. 320 acres land near Omaha, joining a county seat; 75 building lots at Evanston. Address L. C. KEELER, 324 Walnut-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY PROPERTY FOR IMproved farms and farming lands in this and adjoining States. JULIUS CRONE & FRENCH, 129 West Randolph, corner Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS property, unimproved 13 acres, on North Side, only a few blocks from Lincoln Park. Address D 90, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 CASH, IN A genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000, IN A first-class manufacturing and wholesale business, established in Chicago in 1858. Good custom. Address N 8, 53 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR THE sale of the Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Company's Victor Sewing Machine. THOS. B. BROWN & CO., 73 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at Porter's National Telegraph College, 342 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR THE city; $12 a week easily made, on small capital. A. RAY, 220 Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Tennessee, to go out to-night. Apply to E. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 15 GOOD SHOVELLERS, to work in the city. Wages, $2 per day. Apply at 93 south Canal-st. SNELL & LIPE.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to examine our new corn sheller; shells 8 bushels per hour. Retails $4.50. 1000 easily sold in each county. Rights free; good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO. 198 West Madison-st. Room 12.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN—ONE who is acquainted in the shirt and men's furnishing business. Apply to Z. STERN & CO., 50 and 52 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO UNderstands something of lumber, sash, doors and blinds preferred, must have good references. Inquire at Factory, corner of North Wells and Pearson-sts.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 RETAIL CLOTHING salesman, with a good knowledge of bookkeeping and acquainted with city trade. Good references required. Applicants will address, by mail only to S R, 538 State-st. None but those qualified need apply.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress, who has had experience as shipping clerk and salesman. Address S 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen; also, good hosiery hand. Apply at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S, No. 329 West Madison-st., from 8 to 10 a. m.

Trades.

WANTED—BOILER MAKERS—STEADY EMployment and good wages will be given six good riveters. JOHN D. McKINNON, Bay City, Mich.

WANTED—THREE GOOD TELEGRAPH INstrument makers. Apply to BLISS, TILLOTSON & CO., 295 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FEW GOOD pattern makers. EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO., Reliance Works, Milwaukee.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—20 YOUNG LAdies. Apply at box office of Olympic Theatre, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—FOUR VOCALISTS, SOPRANO, Tenor, Bass, and Alto, to make up a quartette choir in one of the leading churches on the South Side. Must be readers of music, ready to rehearse Saturday night and sing next Sunday. Address NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Clerk Circuit Court, stating where an interview may be had.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL TO DO general housework. Highest wages paid. Apply at once at 345 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, Swedish or Norwegian preferred; one who can speak English, with good references. Call between 8 and 10 o'clock at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—20 GIRL FOR HYDE PARK; BEST of wages. Also girls for the city. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1092 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GIRL TO do second work. Apply at 33 Adams-st., southeast corner Jefferson.

WANTED—TWO KITCHEN GIRLS, AT 73 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD SECOND girl; good place. No. 165 South Jefferson-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—100 WOMEN TO DO SEWING; MAchines sold or rented. Apply to Remington Empire Co., 183 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—EXPERIENCED necktie and shield makers. BROWNSON, BROS. & CO., 792 Wabash av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from New Hampshire, who can loan his employer $400 or $500. Apply at 647 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ABOUT 1ST OF APRIL or May, by a man, in a lumber yard, as foreman or to measure lumber. Good references given. Is well acquainted on the North Side. Address S K, 511 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER OR coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business. Has good references. Address K 80, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man, in a country newspaper and job office. Is competent to assume the duties of any position therein. Good job and book printer. Industrious, sober, and can be relied upon. References given. Address J. H. PORTER, Lacon, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, that of cook preferred. Apply at 28 Meridian, near Halsted-st., this (Monday) morning.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady, to take charge of a widower's family. References given and required. Address, for one week, Mrs. H. N. N., Box 1107, Madison, Wis.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED PRODUCE AND fruit commission business for sale, having a very extensive trade of 5 years' standing. Address, with references, T 65, Tribune office.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—LOCATED in the centre of business. Address BISMARCK, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST STOCKS OF DRY GOODS and general merchandise in the Northwest, in a city of 7,000 inhabitants, for sale; sales, $35,000 per year; present stock, $15,000; $6,000 to $10,000 down. Address, W 75, Tribune office.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also a large, well-built distillery, with all the apparatus therein. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $20 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa. Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

THE LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF GROcery store No. 261 West Randolph-st. Long lease at low rate, good barn attached, good horse and wagon, everything complete, good business well established, will be sold low. Apply on the premises or address RUFUS SAULE, Waukegan, Ill.

THE GARDNER PIONEER DRY GOODS AND grocery store, building in Minooka, Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is now for rent. Location good. Reference: R. Hanna, Esq., of the firm of Cory, Barrett and Hanna, 158 Michigan-av. or Davis, Pope & Co., Room 13, new Board of Trade, Chicago. Application to owner, GEO. COMERFORD, Minooka, Ill.

WELL-ESTABLISHED PRODUCE COMMISsion business for sale, with stock and fixtures. For particulars, apply at 208 West Lake-st.

$450 WELL-PAYING RESTAURANT FOR sale. Rent paid, including rent paid till May 5. Apply at No. 374 South State-st.

$500—MY PARTNER RETIRING FROM business will sell his half interest in a light jobbing stock costing $1,000. Business clears $500 cash monthly. No bonus or further capital. 119 West Madison-st, Room 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKBINDER—WE WISH TO CORRESPOND with a first-class workman understands all branches of bookbinding; one who could furnish some capital preferred. Address D 46, Tribune office.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1087.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Loan, real estate and law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash-av.

THE PERSON THAT TOOK THE SAFE FROM northeast corner of Lake and LaSalle-st. will call immediately at 51 South Franklin-st., and save further trouble.

WANTED—PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DIScases of the liver and kidneys, to be cured by the use of Dr. Simon's Antibilious Quintessence. 25 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH ten thousand dollars ($10,000) cash, wants an interest in some established paying business. References given and required. Inquire of KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—AN OWNER FOR A MULE TO prove property, pay charges, and take it away. W. A. RUSSELL, 267 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE DERRICK, WITH CHAINS, etc., complete; nearly new; suitable for stone yards, or for elevating timber from river to dock; can be seen standing on our dock, corner of Quarry and Cologne-sts. Also, for sale, at the same place, one Daniels' Timber Planer, and Circular Saw Mill, with everything complete; both running. Apply at office, corner Quarry and Cologne-sts., or at the office of N. W. Spaulding & Bros., 23 and 25 North Clinton st. CHARNLEY BROS. & CO.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE HANDSOME BLACK walnut case for private bottles, entirely new. Call at Room 64 Board of Trade Building.

FOR SALE—TOOLS FOR LARGE AND SMALL stencil work; cheap. Apply, or address, 44 Fifteenth-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—25,000 POUNDS OF MUSKET POWder. Bids will be received for one week. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER LIVELY, CARries 14,000 bushels wheat, 200 m. lumber. Sails and rigging in fine order. W. M. EGAN, 7 Central Union Block, Market-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY—FOR SALE AT PAR—AND WILL give the accumulated interest, $15,000, real estate, purchase money notes secured on the same; centrally located; double the amount cash any day. Address M 47, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PURCHASE MONEY mortgages and approved securities, in sums to suit. L. B. CARSWELL, 376 State-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 133 Dearborn-st. TENNICLIFF.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, IN SUMS OF $4,000, on Chicago real estate. AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—WE ARE PREPARED TO LOAN money in sums of $1,000 to $20,000, for a term of years at 10 per cent, on real estate in city or country. C. B. HOSMER & SON, 339 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—$30,000 TOGETHER OR IN SUMS OF $10,000 for 3 or 5 years. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agent, 158 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY CERTIFICATES OF REpublic Insurance Co. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

$2,200 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. HELM & HOWLAND, 124 West Washington-st.

$50,000 TO LEND ON CHICAGO PROPerty for five years, in sums to suit. Address E 53, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—FROM 100,000 TO 200,000 OLD BRICK cleaned and piled, in exchange for cash, and four horses, one pole and one open buggy, two heavy covered express wagons, and several sets of harness. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.